The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 937—Vol. XXIII.] LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1853. [Price 6d.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 28, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

Mr. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. CROFTS having resolved to extend his business, more generally in reference to DIVIDEND MINES, has on hand, or can procure, the best of those appearing in the London market, and in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, which, judiciously selected, will pay the highest rate of interest of any known security.

In PROGRESSIVE MINES, Mr CROFTS when called upon to recommend will do so. The mines of this class most in demand this week have been as under:—

North Wh. Trelawny	Perran Silver-lead (Cubert lode)	Wheal Wrey
Venton Clive	Quintrell Downs	Cwm Darren
Eaglebrook	Clew Bay	East Russell
Trewartha	Altarnun Consols	Hennock
Butterdon	Great Crinnis	Wheal Golden
Wheal Sydney	Cubert	North British
Combmartin Consols		Scottish Australian

*** Mr. CROFTS is a BUYER of PENHALE SHARES; and recommends to his friends the PERRAN SILVER-LEAD, in 6000 shares, and QUINTRELL DOWNS (Copper), in 10,000 shares—all subscribed by the original grantees, and the shares may be obtained of Mr. CROFTS at a moderate advance on a low cost; also, in COMBMARTIN CONSOLS, in 5000 shares.

Mr. CROFTS transacts every description of business through the medium of the Stock Exchange.

Hours of business:—Half-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.

Dated Friday, Aug. 5, 1853, No. 28, Cornhill.

MR. JAMES LANE, MINING AGENT, 33, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years), begs to inform his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to DEAL IN are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the general list of the *Mining Journal*, and is in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in any mines quoted in that list. Mr. LANE will furnish a list with latest prices on application.

MR. H. B. RYE having RETURNED from his PERIODICAL INSPECTION of those CORNISH MINES which hold a leading position in the market, as well as of very many of what are called progressive and speculative, will FEEL MUCH PLEASURE in giving his DISINTERESTED OPINION of their PRESENT and FUTURE PROSPECTS. Mr. RYE being PRACTICALLY ACQUAINTED with the SCIENCE OF MINING in all its branches, is rendered especially COMPETENT to JUDGE of the capabilities of the mines, and the manner in which they are or should be worked, so as to prove LASTINGLY BENEFICIAL, or otherwise, to adventurers. Mr. RYE has observed that some of the mines present a very FLATTERING APPEARANCE, and most deservedly stand PROMINENT in the MARKET, and are rendered well worthy of the ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS from their BONA FIDE CHARACTER; yet others that are also quoted at high prices have very little to recommend them, and he feels assured that no great length of time will elapse ere they MUST FALL VERY CONSIDERABLY in value.

To those who have availed themselves of his advice (as proffered in the *Mining Journal*), Mr. RYE need urge no FURTHER CAUTION, for they have derived benefit therefrom; but to those who are ABOUT TO TRY MINING INVESTMENTS he would earnestly recommend their observing CONSIDERABLE PRUDENCE, and not be induced, without making some enquiry, to EMBARK in those mines that may be truly called speculative, since the BENEFIT likely to arise therefrom will, in most cases, only TEND to the PROMOTERS or PROJECTORS; for as surely as the speculator or investor will listen to the counsel of those interested parties, nothing but ULTIMATE LOSS AND DISGUST will attend his movements. Upon application, CORRECT LIST OF PRICES of mining stock can be obtained.

Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, Aug. 5, 1853.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, respectfully beg to inform their friends and the public that they have BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, among which are the following:—Aifred Consols, West Providence, Bedford United, South Tamar, Dolcoath, West Basset, Wheal Arthur, Eaglebrook, South Lovell, Yeoland Consols, Wheal Sidney, Boringdon Consols, Treweatha, Wheal Wrey, Tavy Consols (Stoke Climsland), Wheal Russell, Combmartin Consols, East Russell, Balnoon, Wheal Edward, Clive, Gawton United.

Every description of stock bought or sold through the medium of the Stock Exchange without any additional charge to the usual commission. The present depressed state of the mining market offers a favourable opportunity for profitable investment.—Bankers: Commercial Bank, Lothbury.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE begs to call the attention of his friends and the public to the following LIST of MINING SHARES which he has for SALE, the present period being a favourable one for investment, the shares of many most eligible mines being temporarily depressed through political causes:—

Alfred Consols, £19¼.	Great Wh. Baddern, £1¼.	Tresillyan, 11s.
Balnoon Consols, £6.	Kilbricken, £2¼.	Trelushack, £2¾.
Bell and Lanarth, £12.	Lelant Consols, £21.	Trelawny, £60¾.
Birch Tor, £1¾.	Leeds Town Cons., 16s 6d.	Trefusis, £14.
Bronfloyd, £1.	Loveden United, 13s.	Wheal Venton, £3 1s. 3d.
Cook's Kitchen, 1¾.	Mendip Hills, £7.	West Darlington, £7¾.
Cathedral, 1¾.	Mill Pool, £7¼.	Wheal Zion, £3¼.
Castle Dinas, 12s.	North Towey, 11s.	West Alfred Consols, £14.
Callington, 2¾.	Nanteos and Penrhiew, £2.	Wheal Cupid, £2¾.
Calbert, 1¾.	North Bassett, £8¾.	Wheal Tryphena, £3.
Cwm Darren, 11s.	Par Consols, £15.	Wheal Uny, £8¾.
Caradon Consols, 8¾.	Pen-y-Gelli, £15.	Vale of Towy, £4¾.
East Reeth, 1¾.	Raleigh, £5.	Wheal Edwards, £2¼.
East Tamar, £1 6s.	Orsedd, £2¾.	Wellington, £7.
East Margaret, £11.	Rorrington, 15s.	West Stray Park, £5.
East Pronpoch, £10.	South Russell, 15s.	Wheal Neptune, £3¼.
East Halamanning, £2.	Sidney Godolphin, £5¼.	Wheal Speedwell, £7¾.
Herrg, £1.	St. Teath United, £2.	Wheal Russell, £2¾.
West Wheal Hugo, 8s. 6d.	South Towey, 9s.	Wheal Robert, 17s. 6d.
Horn Lead, 14s.	Treharvah, £6¼.	Wheal Chiverton, £7¾.
West Alfred, £33.	Tremollett Down, 3s. 9d.	Wheal Brewer, £32.
Hanamena, £10¼.	Trebell, 7s.	Wheal Lewis, £12¾.

In any instructions forwarded to J. R. Pike, for the disposal of shares, it is particularly requested they will state the number and time allowed, and that all such information be forwarded on or before Friday morning.

South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, City, August 5, 1853.

MR. JOHN S. LANE, No. 32, POULTRY, LONDON, begs to inform the public that he is in a position to OFFER SHARES at the following LOW PRICES:—

Alfred Consols, £20¼.	Lydford Consols, 6s. 3d.	Trehane, £13.
Augusta Consols, 9s.	Loveden United, 12s. 6d.	Tremollett Down, 3s.
Bromfield Consols, £1.	Leeds Town, 15s. 6d.	Trevallick, 2s. 9d.
Black Craig, £4¼.	Merlyn, £4¼.	Tryphena, £1¾.
Boringdon Consols, £1¼.	Molland, 6s. 6d.	Treseliyan Consols, 10s.
Caradon Consols, 17s. 6d.	Mostyn, 11s. 6d.	Trannack & Rosence, £7½.
Calannia, 12s. 6d.	Monarch, 2s.	Tamar Consols, £3.
Cwm Deon, £3¼.	Mineral Court, 7s. 6d.	Treweatha, £2¼.
Calbert United, £7½.	North Hingston, 2s. 9d.	Victoria, 10s.
Cwm Entall, £2¾.	North Damsel, £1¼.	Wheal Golden, £3.
Cwm Eve, £3¼.	North Tamar, 18s.	West Wheal Edward, 14s.
Castle Dinas, 17s. 6d.	North Vale of Towy, 17s. 6d.	Wheal Norris, 7s. 6d.
Caradon Wood, 9s. 6d.	North Downs, £3½.	Wheal Eckley, 14s.
Combmartin Consols, 7s. 6d.	North Wh. Trelawny, £60¾.	Wood Mine, 6s.
Cwm Gwyn, 11s. 6d.	Perran Wheal Jane, 15s.	Wheal James, £14¼.
Cwm Darren, 10s. 9d.	Perran Silver-Lead, 12s. 6d.	West Carpenter, 12s.
Calbert, £1¾.	Prignent, £1.	Wheal Zion, £3¼.
Cook's Kitchen, £1¾.	Penscree Consols, 12s.	Wheal Sarah, 8s. 9d.
Carchestoke, £1.	Poltimore, £1.	Worthing, 7s.
Cookhaven, £15.	Peninsular Mining Co., 7s.	West Phœnix, £12¼.
Caradon Kapunda, £1¾.	Perran Wheal Alfred, £1.	West Providence, £13¼.
Caradon & Courteenay, £13¾.	Prince Albert Cons., £1¾.	Wheal Prockter, 14s.
Calbert & Mendip, £4¾.	Quintrell Downs, 8s.	Wheal Robert, 10s. 6d.
Cwm Darren, 6s. 8d.	Rhosewydol, £7¼.	Wheal Katherine, £1¼.
Cook, £145.	Rorrington Consols, 15s.	West Alfred Consols, £15.
Alfred Consols, 10s.	South Devon Gt. Cons., 15s.	West Holmbush, 5s. 9d.
Cook & Wh. Virtue, 13s.	South Wheal Yeoland, 13s.	Wheal Wrey, £3¼.
Cwm Deland, 15s. 6d.	St. Austell Consols, £1½.	Wheal Gill (free), £4¾.
Cwm Mills, 5s.	South Towey, 10s.	Weston, £1¾.
Calbert Beyn, 6s. 8d.	Scarton Consols, 12s.	Whitford, 9s. 6d.
Cwm Criness, £1¾.	South Russell, 9s. 6d.	Wheal Samson, £2¼.
West Wheal Hugo, 7s. 6d.	Sydney Godolphin, £5¾.	Wheal Jane, £20¾.
Cook, £5¾.	Stoke Climsland Consols West, 4s. 9d.	West Wheal Russell, 13s.
Cheradon Consols, 17s. 6d.	Trebell, 8s. 6d.	Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £4¼.
Cwm Dukes, 7s.	Tassan Lead, 41s.	Wheal Lemon, £4¼.
Calbert and Baring, 9s.	Tavy Consols, £3.	Wheal Surprise, 18s.
Cwm, £20.	Trehane, £13.	Yeoland Consols, £4½.

*** Parties in the country wishing to purchase in any of the above mines will please to mention the number of shares required, otherwise no notice can be taken of their application. Any instruction to buy or sell shall be punctually attended to.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT IN MINES.—The present low market value of Mining Shares affords to Purchasers an excellent opportunity, in consequence of the temporary depression in prices, caused chiefly by political affairs (but which will probably be of short duration), and cannot affect the value of the properties. As the best mines are paying increased bi-monthly dividends equal to 15 to 25 per cent. per annum on the purchase, and many legitimate ones worked are fast approaching to a dividend state in the most approved districts FOR SALE by ROBERT TRIPP, Mining Agent, 5t, Michael's Chambers, 5t. Bartholomew's-lane, 33, Cornhill, London.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Great Devon Consols	South Basset	West Caradon
South Tamar	North Pool	South Caradon
Bedford United	Wheal Seton	Wheal Trehane
Trelawny	Carn Brea	Cobre Alten
Mary Anne	Treviskey	St. John del Rey

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Tamar	North Basset	Wheal Harriett
East Russell	West Basset	Wheal Cupid
Stray Park	Hingston Down	Wheal Norris
North Downs	Trefusis	North Damsel
East Buller	Halamanning & Croft	Wheal Uny
Treleigh	Tincroft Gothal	Copiapo

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.—CAPITALISTS who SEEK INVESTMENTS free from risk should act only on the soundest information. Government funds, railway shares, gold mining and land companies, and English copper, tin, and lead mines, are the popular investments of the day. Many of these securities are as extravagantly above as others are unreasonably below their *bonâ fide* value, and some are intrinsically worthless.

Independently of their relative value, there are circumstances, unconnected with foreign politics, which must necessarily affect the values of public securities to a very important extent during the next few months. Corn has risen; colonial produce is higher; labour has advanced; exports have increased £1,187,558 on the month, and £7,313,528 in the five months of the year; the increased quantity of corn imported in the five months of the year is 1,410,770 quarters; the bullion and coin in the bank is less by £3,377,394; the reserve in the till of the bank is less by £3,666,399; the bills under discount are greater by £2,949,994; and the amount to the credit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (notwithstanding his increased liabilities for next year) is less by £2,064,866, compared with the corresponding periods of 1852.

Consols will fluctuate. Railway traffics are good, but the debenture interest and expenditure will suffer. The majority of the gold mining and Jamaica copper companies, which at the onset we predicted would be failures, are now scarcely one-third the price they were, and must yet materially decline. English mines, which pay their debts and divide their profits (seldom less than 20 per cent.) every two or three months, and mines progressing under respectable and able management are unquestionably the most profitable securities.

To select such investments as are the most eligible and free from risk, certain data are requisite, to which few have access, which undivided attention alone can furnish, and which those only of considerable practical experience can correctly estimate.

Every information afforded to capitalists desirous of investing capital or exchanging their securities; and sales and purchases effected upon the best possible terms.

JAMES STEVENS TRIPP & Co., 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-st. Established 1839.

JAMES STEVENS TRIPP AND CO. are always in a POSITION to DEAL in the following SHARES at the current prices of the day:—

Alfred Consols	Quintrell Downs	West Caradon
Cubert	South Caradon	West Providence
Clive	Trehane	Wheal Peru
Devon Great Consols	Treloggan	Wheal Trelawny
Perran Silver-lead	United Mines	Wheal Tremayne

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street. Established 1839.

MR. R. C. MANUEL, MINING OFFICES, No. 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

Mr. MANUEL's offices are expressly adapted for the use of companies and committees conducting their business in London; he advises in the technical, financial, and general arrangements of companies, conformably with the Cost-book System; and has also made arrangements whereby he is enabled to undertake the entire superintendence and management of mines, the laying out and erecting every kind of mining machinery, inspecting and reporting on mines and all mineral property.—Offices of the Great Crinnis Copper Mine, Union Tin Mine, West Wheal Buller Tin Mine, &c. 26, Austinfriars, London.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER, 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

Mr. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agua Fria	Great Bryn Consols	Treluabeck
Alfred Consols	Gwallon	Tresavean Terthowy
Anglo-Californian	Halamanning	Treviskey and Barrier.
Asa and Craigiog	Herodsfoot	Trevelyan
Balnoon Beacon	Kenneggy	Trumpet Consols
Bedford United	Kilbricken	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate)
Bell and Lanarth	Irish Cons. Mining Co.	Tywardreath
Bicton Consols.	Leeds and St. Aubyn	Tywarnhayle
Black Craig	Leeds Town Consols	Ulpha United
Bodmin Consols	Lelant Consols	Union Tin
Boringdon Consols	Levant Linares	Unity Consols
Boscaswell Downs	Little Duke	United Mines (Tavisk.)
Boscean Brewer	Marke Valley	United Mines (Gwen.)
Botallack Bottle Hill	Mary Ann	Venton Wellington
Britannia Gold & Copper	Mendip Hills	West Abraham
Bronfloyd	Merllyn Michell	West Alfred Consols
Burra Burra (Australia)	Mill Pool Molland	West Basset
Callington	Mostyn	West Caradon
Calstock Consols	Nansegollan	West Damsel
Caradon Woon	Nantille Vale	West Darlington
Carsons Creek	Nant-y-Car Neptune	West Ding Dong
Cathedral	North Caradon	West Stray Park
Carvannall	North Levant	West Phœnix (free sh.)
Castle Dinas	North Frances	West Providence
Carn Brea Clive	North Basset	West Russell
Combmartin Consols	North Buller	West Seton
Comford Colonial	North Cornwall	West Sharp Tor
Crane and Bejawsa	North Damsel	West Treasury
Condurrow	North Pool	West Trethellan
Cook's Kitchen	North Roskear	West Wheal Alfred
Copper Hill	North Wheal Robert	West Wheal Frances
Craddock Moor	North Wheal Trelawny	West Wheal Robins
Crow Hill Cwm Erfin	Nouveau Monde	West Wheal Russell
Cwm Darren	Okel Tor Orsedd	West Wheal Treasury
Cubert Darren	Par Consols	Weston
Dairhiew	Pembroke & E. Crinnis	Wheal Augusta
Devon Burra Burra	Pendarves and St. Aubyn	Wheal Brewer
Devon Consols North	Penhale Consols	Wheal Buller
Devon Great Consols	Penllyne Court	Wheal Catherine
Devon Kapunda	Penzance Consols	Wheal Carpenter
Devon United	Perran St. George	Wheal Comford
Delcoath	Phœnix Great Consols	Wheal Clifford
Duke of Cornwall	Poltimore	Wheal Gills
Dyngwin	Port Philip & Col. Gold	Wheal Golden
East Alfred Consols	Prince Albert	Wheal Ellen (Breage)
East Basset	Raleigh Rix Hill	Wheal Enys (Wendron)
East Black Craig	Red Dragon	Wheal Fanny
East Darren	Round Hill (Salop)	Wheal Fatwork
East Halamanning	Silver Valley	Wheal Fortune (Breage)
East Margaret	Sidney Godolphin	Wheal James
East Pool East Russell	Sourton Consols	Wheal Jane
East Seton and Maude	South Frances	Wheal Kitty
East Tamar	South Caradon	Wheal Lemon
East Wheal Buller	South Condurrow	Wheal Lovel
East Wheal Reeth	South of Scotland	Wheal Plenty
East Wheal Rose	South-West Phœnix	Wheal Russell
East Wheal Russell	South Wh. Basset	Wheal Reeth
Esgair Llee	South Wheal Lovel	Wheal Robin
Exmoor Eliza	South Wheal Russell	Wheal Samson
Four Dargue (Cumberl.)	South Carn Brea	Wheal Seton
Gawton United	South Tolgus	Wheal Squire
Gurreg Gonamena	Spearne Consols	Wheal Surprise
Golden Mile Lead Mines	St. Aubyn and Grylls	Wheal Tehidy
Grambler and St. Aubyn	St. Day United	Wheal Trebarvah
Great Beam	St. Ive's Consols	Wheal Trefusis
Great Crinnis	Stoke Climsland Consols	Wheal Trelawny
Great Nugget Vein Co.	Straw Park Swanpool	Wheal Tremayne
Great Phœnix Consols	Tavy Consols	Wheal Tryphena
Great Shebs Consols	Tamar Consols	Wheal Seton
Great Crinnis	Tees Side Tincroft	Wheal Uny
Great Work	Trebarvah	Wheal Wrey
Great Wheal Alfred	Treboll Consols	Wheal Zion
Great Wheal Baddern	Trefusis Trehane	Whitford
Great Wheal Fortune	Trelawny Trethellan	Wood Mine
Great Wheal Vor	Treloweth Trevena	Wryagan

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.

The present period offers to capitalists an opportunity which rarely occurs for PURCHASING in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, as well as in PROGRESSIVE MINES, the former paying dividends not less than 15 per cent., and the latter by a considerable increase of profit on the improved value of the property. Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS is at all times in a position to FURNISH the most ACCURATE INFORMATION for the guidance of capitalists, and to effect PURCHASES or SALES on stock of every description, upon the best possible terms, on the usual commission.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—Aug. 5, 1853.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, *IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.*

WEIGH-BRIDGES FOR CARTS, AND FOR ROAD OR RAILWAY WAGGONS.

PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES, with or without loose weights. SCALES FOR USE ON COUNTERS, elegant, durable, and accurate.

HENRY POOLEY AND SON, ALBION FOUNDRY, LIVERPOOL; AND 89, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL	OXIDE OF COBALT
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c.

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.

References.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

LOSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MANUFACTURERS of BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. OFFICE,—7, SISE LANE, LONDON.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON (lately Senior Partner of the Phœnix Ironworks, Glasgow), IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS AND CASTINGS, No. 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW.

MESSRS. DISTIN AND CHAFE, ENGINEERS, DEVONPORT, MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING, DRAWING, STAMPING, and other CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES, CHILIAN MILLS, STAMPING, CRUSHING, and every other description of MACHINERY. Gold companies supplied with machinery and mining tools to any extent; and competent engineers engaged to erect and work machinery in Australia and California.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, &c.—JAMES LAWRIE AND CO., COUSIN LANE, UPPER THAMES STREET, supply RAILWAY CHAIRS and SLEEPERS, FISHING PIECES, BOLTS and NUTS, SPIKES, and TIE BARS, COLUMNS, GIRDERS, SOCKET PIPES, and all kinds of IRON CASTINGS. Also, HENDERSON'S PATENT DERRICK CRANES.

MINE SHARES.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, the following promising MINE SHARES:—5 Cefn Gwyn, 5 Great Cowarch, and 1 Wh. Zion; price for the whole, £19 (all calls paid). Also, some SHARES in Treluabuck, Trebarvah, and Tremar.—Apply to "A. B.," Post-office, Helston, Cornwall.

GOLD, MINING, RAILWAY SHARES, &c.—Messrs. KENWORTHY AND CO. TRANSACT BUSINESS in ALL DESCRIPTIONS of STOCKS at the CLOSEST PRICES of the day; and ADVISE (CONFIDENTIALLY) with parties as to the best means of employing spare capital, either for speculation or permanent investment, whereby CERTAIN RETURNS are assured. Country interrogations promptly replied to.—Address, or apply, Kenworthy and Co., 37, Old Broad-street, City.

REMOVAL OF OFFICES.

MR. GREGORY informs the mining public that he has REMOVED from his offices, 59, Cheapside, to the more commodious and central situation, 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, where the Cost-books, reports, &c., of the undermanned mines may be seen on application:—East Botallack, East Nant-y-Mwyn, Great East Cornwall Consols, Great St. Hilary Consols, Trawsnant, Nant-ar-Nelle, Wheal Langford and Baring, Wheal Sarah, Wood, Yrfou River.

MINING OFFICES, PENZANCE.—Mr. T. W. SOADY, MINING SHAREBROKER, PENZANCE, CORNWALL, having a practical local knowledge of Cornish mines, is at all times in a position to ADVISE CAPITALISTS on MINING SHARES, as to what is exceptionable, and otherwise: also when they should buy and sell. Bad investments occur so often, in consequence of a thorough want of knowing the characteristics of good mining localities, and their probable issue, that it is really time a more practical and legitimate knowledge of mining should become current with the public. Judicious mining pays from 10 to 15 per cent. Unexceptionable references given, if necessary.

MR. TYACK, MINE BROKER, CAMBORNE, from his situation in the best mining district in the county, together with his daily opportunities of increased experience, is well adapted to GIVE ADVICE to CAPITALISTS disposed to invest in MINING; considering the present time, a good and favourable opportunity to invest. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents.

MESSRS. HENWOOD AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, LEEDS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to parties embarking in MINING, and are prepared to give advice on all the leading speculations of the day. Offices of the Pencorse Consols, Copper, Zinc, and Lead Mining Company, Telegraph-yard, Leeds.

MESSRS. HARRISON AND BRERETON, MINING BROKERS, 32, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MR. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE BROKER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, PLYMOUTH.

MR. H. NICHOLSON, MINE AGENT, AND DEALER IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINE SHARES. FENCHURCH STREET CHAMBERS, 159, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

MR. GEORGE SPRATLEY TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN ALL BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES. No. 2, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, LONDON.

MR. JOSEPH WM. OLIVER, DEALER IN MINING SHARES, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. E. COMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, SCARBOROUGH STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, LONDON.

MR. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKER, No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the very favourable opportunity of PURCHASING in safe DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase; also in others approaching that state, and upon which a great rise is anticipated, particulars of which may be obtained, either personally or by letter. T. Fuller and Co. being in daily communication with agents of high and scientific, and practical experience, have the means of obtaining the most correct information of the principal MINES in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales; and have specially FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

	Dividend Mines.	
Alfred Consols	Merllyn	West Caradon
Bedford United	East Wheal Rose	West Providence
Carn Brea	South Caradon	Wheal Reeth
Condurrow	Spearne Consols	Wheal Trelawny
Devon Great Consols	Treviskey and Barrier	Wheal Lovel
Gonamena	Trumpet Consols	Wheal Basset
	Progressive Mines.	
Anns Maria	Devon United	South Carn Brea
Butterdon	East Wheal Russell	Tavy Consols
Clive	Great Wheal Alfred	Wheal Arthur
Chyprase Consols	Hingston Down Consols	Wheal Mary Ann
Craddock Moor	N. Britain Burra Burra	Wheal Crebor
Carbona	North Wheal Trelawny	Wheal Trefusis
	Gold Mines.	
Agua Fria	Colonial Gold	Quartz Rock [ment
Anglo-Californian	Golden Mountain	Scottish Austral. Invest-
Australian Freehold	Lake Bathurst	Monarch
Ave Maria	Nouveau Monde	West Mariposa
British Australian	N. British Australasian	St. John del Rey
Carsons Creek	Port Philip	United Mexican

T. Fuller and Co. have several PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, situate at Bathurst and Melbourne, suitable either for the extraction of the precious metal, and well adapted for the operations of a Company, or for agricultural or other purposes.

THE AUSTRALIAN DIRECT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, VIA PANAMA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, bearing date 24th June, 1853, whereby the liability of individual shareholders is limited to the several amounts of their shares.
Capital £1,000,000, in 40,000 shares of £25 each, with power to increase the same.
Deposit £2 per share.

DIRECTORS.

Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, K.C.H., 10, Hanley-street, Cavendish-square, Director of the National Provincial Bank of England—CHAIRMAN (pro tem.).
JOHN CARNAC MORRIS, Esq., F.R.S., late of the East India Company's Service, 10, Mansfield-street, Portland-place.
CHRISTOPHER R. M. TALBOT, Esq., M.P., 3, Cavendish-square; and Margam, Glamorgan, Chairman of the South Wales Railway.
Capt. THOMAS BULKELEY, Clewer Lodge, Windsor, Director of the Great Western and South Wales Railways.
GEORGE HERRING, Esq., 12, Old Broad-st., of the firm of G. and A. Herring and Co.
GEORGE CLIVE, Esq., 29, Eaton-sq., Director of the Commercial Bank of London.
Capt. A. S. HAMOND, R.N., Freshwater, Isle of Wight. [Railways.
HENRY SIMONDS, Esq., Reading, Director of the Great Western and South Wales
JOS. UNDERWOOD, Esq., Easteheap, Director of the Commercial Bank of London.
WILLIAM FANNING, Esq., 10, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park.
JOHN JACKSON, Esq., late of the East India Company's Service.
Capt. J. C. HOSEASON, R.N., 7, Stafford-street, Albemarle-street.
GEORGE BARBER, Esq., 30, Mark-lane, of the firm of Barber and Barker, Director of the Melbourne Dock and Railway Company.
JAMES J. MACINTYRE, Esq., Sydenham-park, late merchant in Sydney.
(With power to add to their number.)

DIRECTORS OF NAUTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, R.N.
Capt. JOHN COCHRANE HOSEASON, R.N.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Alexander Gordon, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., 22, Fludyer-street, Whitehall.
BANKERS—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Cave, Threadneedle-street; the Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, and Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
COUNTRY BANKERS—The National Provincial Bank of England.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Maples, Maples, and Pearse, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
BROKERS—Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Daniell, 3, Lombard-street; Messrs. Robins and Barber, 29, Threadneedle-street.
SECRETARY—Henry Foreman, Esq.

OFFICES,—62, MOORGATE STREET.

Her Majesty in Council having granted a Royal Charter of Incorporation, the directors feel it a duty promptly to bring into effective operation the means which they believe best calculated to ensure the most direct and expeditious communication with Australia, and thereby to satisfy a requirement of great and growing urgency.

The route proposed—viz., the direct line connecting England with Australia, and crossing the Isthmus of Panama—may be considered as divided into three stages—the Atlantic passage, the transit across the Isthmus, and the Pacific passage, to Sydney and Melbourne alternately; coaling at Otaheite or other convenient station. On the first it is unnecessary to dwell; of the second, all difficulties are in process of speedy removal by the line of railway now approaching its completion,* with attendant accommodation of suitable hotels at both extremes; and the third, favoured as it is with the smoothest seas, with moderate winds, a pleasant temperature, and the absence of adverse currents, may indisputably be described as presenting the most unobjectionable navigation in the world.

The directors, therefore, availing themselves of the long practical experience of Capts. A. S. Hamond, R.N., and J. Cochrane Hoseason, R.N., who for several years have held command of steam-ships on the Pacific, New Zealand, and Australian stations, and of whose published opinions the soundness has been fully confirmed by recent results, adopt this course, as combining the essential advantages of speed, of comfort, of economy, of safety, reserving, however, the power to avail themselves of any more desirable line of transit across any other section of central America, which time may possibly develope.

The speed and regularity with which paddle-wheel steamers—on the Cunard and Collins's lines—have performed their passages across the turbulent seas of the North Atlantic, having established a conviction that this mode of propulsion is best calculated for long voyages, at high velocity, it is proposed to employ paddle-wheel steamers of about 3000 tons, with commensurate engine power, combining all well established improvements, in reference to the machinery, uniformity of size, proportions, and cabin accommodation.

The vessels will proceed at stated periods from Milford Haven to Aspinwall (Navy Bay), on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus, from whence passengers and cargo will be conveyed by railway to Panama, on the Pacific side, and there re-embarked for Australia; accomplishing the whole distance, to or from, in about 55 days. The directors, after the most deliberate consideration, have decided that Milford Haven, as the port of departure, promises advantages which few other ports can supply—viz., the safest anchorage, entrance and exit at all times, facilities of repair, supply of most suitable coals, and easy communication by rail with London, Manchester, and all the manufacturing districts.

It is thought unnecessary to dwell on the great extension of general traffic, wherever proper facilities of intercourse by steam have been afforded; it may, however, be briefly stated, that the produce of gold during the year 1852, in the colony of Victoria alone, amounted to over £18,000,000, with every prospect of a continuous increase, exclusive of the produce of New South Wales, which forms a large addition to this vast amount; that during the months of January, February, March, and April last, the specie transmitted across the Isthmus—from Peru and Chili, from the western coast of Mexico, and from California—amounted to $20,410,796, exceeding £4,000,000 sterling; and that the passenger traffic, by the same route, and for the same period, amounted to 10,508 persons, irrespective of those conveyed by the San Juan de Nicaragua line. It may be, moreover, observed that this extent of traffic, however great, affords no adequate idea of the vast trade which will arise to feed this line, when in full operation, with all the important advantages of a completed railway, and of a systematic conduct of business.

Large additions to this vast traffic, must necessarily flow from the increasing intercourse between North America and the Australian colonies—facilitated as such intercourse is by the powerful lines of steamers already established between the United States, and the Isthmus of Panama in the North Atlantic, and between California and Panama in the North Pacific.

The augmented line of steamers also employed by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company between Valparaiso and Panama must considerably swell the stream. These great results stand in perfect independence of a line projected, which will, in all probability, at no distant period, connect California and China; and likewise of traffic, the natural result of conveyance of passengers and valuable merchandise diverted from old and circuitous routes.

The directors derive great encouragement from the knowledge that the objects of this company are favoured with the high approval of British merchants in general. Many of the most eminent London houses have strongly expressed their approbation; and the following document fully attests the spirit in which the enterprise is regarded by several influential and distinguished Manchester firms:—

"We the undersigned, being desirous of encouraging the establishment of a line of first-class steam-packets, offering increased facilities and advantages for the transit of passengers and goods to and from Australia and the different important states in the Pacific Ocean, and being deeply impressed with the advantages of the route by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, since the establishment of the railroad at that place connecting the two oceans—hereby signify our approval of the projected British and Australian Direct Screw Steam Packet Company†—for the purpose of carrying out the line of communication to those parts in the most efficient manner

(Signed) R. Gladstone and Co.	Henry B. Jackson
Horrocks, Jackson, and Co.	R. I. Fairbridge and Co.
Robert Smith and Co.	B. Liebert
Robert Gardner	Prescott, Brothers, and Co.
Samuel Mendel	Thos. Cardwell and Co.
Robt. Barbour and Brothers	Oswald Stevenson and Co.
John Pender and Co.	J. A. Turner and Co."
George Fraser, Son and Co.	

As indicative of the approval of the Australian authorities and community, they have much satisfaction in adding the following extract of a letter received from Stuart Alexander Donaldson, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, dated Sydney, 22d of November, 1852:—

"In my place in Council I have ever been a warm public advocate for the advantages of steam, and all I have ever said has gained tenfold force since the stupendous gold-discovery; and, moreover, I have lately advocated this very Panama line, and I carried on the 28th August, by a unanimous vote of the Council, a public grant of £6000 a year to the first company which shall bring Sydney within a course of post of 120 days with London. My original idea was all for Panama, but I generalised the motion to obtain unanimity: and that Panama will first claim the bonus I feel quite sure. The gold will go by the quickest boats. The quantity of gold to be produced in 1853 and 1854 no human being can tell; it is at present nearly at the rate of £20,000,000 a year. I assure you I feel the greatest interest in your success, and great confidence that the line will pay."

The unsatisfactory state of the present communication with the Australian colonies, coupled with the strong feeling prevalent in favour of the Panama route,‡ points to this as the only means left of establishing the shortest possible period of communication; and the directors, from the demonstrations and experience of the nautical members of their board, from the assurances of the most successful shipbuilders and engineers, and from arrangements formed at Panama, entertain no doubt that the passage can be accomplished in the time stated, and that the course of post can be safely and regularly reduced to about 120 days, including the intervals between the arrival and departure of the mails.

In conclusion, the directors observe that this company, not burdened with unsuitable ships, nor constrained to adopt unproductive deviations, may confidently anticipate the ultimate command of the postal service. They feel assured that, after arranging moderate rates for passengers, specie, and freight, an ample margin for working charges, insurance, and repairs, and also a reserved fund for the replacement of ships and machinery, they are justified in believing that this trunk line promises to realise a most remunerative dividend.

Applications for shares to be made, on or before the 20th August, to the secretary, at the company's offices, 62, Moorgate street; to the brokers; or to the agents of the National Provincial Bank of England.—July, 1853.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company, *viâ* Panama (Incorporated by Royal Charter).

I request you will allot me shares or any less number of shares of £25 each, in the company, and I engage to accept the shares so allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of £2 per share thereon, in such manner, and at such time and place, as shall be appointed by the directors of the company for that purpose. And I further engage to execute a Deed of Subscription to the said company, binding myself to accept and pay for the shares alloted to me, and also to execute the Deed or Deeds of Settlement of the company. Dated this day of 1853.

Letters and notices to me may be sent by post addressed:—
Name .....
Residence .....
Reference ..... Profession or trade .....

* The time of transit across the Isthmus by rail will probably not exceed two hours.

† The title assumed by this company previous to the decision that the paddle-wheel should be adapted as the motive power.

‡ "Melbourne, April, 1853.—Hitherto the communication by steamers, *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope, instead of proving a boon to the colonies, has been a serious detriment to business."

"We are anxiously looking, with our eastern neighbours, for the establishment of the Panama line."—The *Times*, July 4, 1853.

MINING.—The VALUE of MINING PROPERTY OBTAINED at a SMALL OUTLAY by the HIRE of PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, for pumping, winding, &c. These engines may be rented for any time required, of 16-horse, 14-horse, 20-horse, 30-horse power, and upwards; are strong, simple, mounted on broad waggon-wheels, horse-shafts to remove at pleasure, may be set to work without delay of fixing brick-work, chimney, &c. Several are ready for delivery, either at rental or purchase.—Apply to Messrs. Medwin and Hall, engineers, 92, Blackfriars-road, where they may be seen at work. 38

THE NASSAU COPPER MINING COMPANY.

On the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."
Capital £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 each, to be paid upon allotment.
(With power to increase, by vote of a General Meeting of Shareholders, to £100,000.)

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

J. D. BARRY, Esq., Director of the Paris and Bordeaux Railway, 38, Brompton-sq.
JAMES FORD, Esq., The Shrubbery, Tottenham.
F. HAGEN, Esq., Cologne.
Prof. SEMPER, Metal Department, Marlborough House. 39
GEORGE SEARBY, Esq., Pimlico.
BANKERS—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co., Threadneedle-street.
BROKER—John Smith, Esq., Shorter's-court.
SECRETARY—Mr. R. Watson.
OFFICES,—No. 11, BUCKLERSBURY.

REPORT ON THE MINES, NEW CONSTANCE AND OLD CONSTANCE, NEAR DILLENBURG, IN THE DUCHY OF NASSAU.

By the Government Engineer, M. Dannenberg.

1. The mine, New Constance, lies little more than a mile from the village of Oberscheld, and three and a half miles from Dillenburg. The country is here composed of greenstone and shale-stone; the greenstone and shale-tone contain the richest copper lodes, which form numerous junctions in those strata. The lodes are all good, and vary in breadth from some inches to three feet.—2. The mine, Old Constance, lies two and a half miles from Oberscheld, and five miles from Dillenburg. It came into the hands of the German Mining Company, and was abandoned by them when they restricted their operations to one point, although they had cut the lode, and taken from it a large quantity of rich ore. On comparing the nature of these mines with the mines to which the German Mining Company was obliged to restrict its operations, the greatest resemblance is observable. But the lodes in the Old and New Constance are more distinctly marked than in the others, which gives a promise of equal, if not of superior richness. They are also more numerous, and amongst them three main lodes have been proved above the present deep adit. The experience of the neighbourhood proves that the lodes improve in richness as the workings go deeper, and in the mines of the Company above-mentioned several new lodes, the existence of which was not known, were cut at forty fathoms below the surface. The outlay required to make the New Constance profitable, will consist in repairs of the water-wheel, amounting to about £90, and perhaps as much more for driving as far as the main lode. For the Old Constance a steam-engine will be required, which will, with the building, cost £500. With this expenditure, exclusive, as has been said, of the cost of management, the two main lodes may be cut 10 fathoms below the present adit level. This report was drawn up by special request, by the undersigned,

C. DANNENBERG, Official Mining Engineer at Dillenburg.

REPORT ON THE COPPER MINE HOOS, NEAR SIEGEN,

By Captain W. Remfry, mining engineer.

April 8, 1853.—At 30 fathoms the cross-cut has laid open a vein bearing grey and red copper ore of a very rich per centage. The vein has only been followed a few fathoms, but shows ore over head and under foot in the adit now driving. On the bank lay a heap of this ore likely to produce about 5 tons of dressed ore. This mine must be acknowledged to hold out a very encouraging prospect from the little that has been done upon the veins, and the more so, that, from its elevated position, it is easily unwatered. WILLIAM REMFRY.

The committee desire to direct the attention of capitalists to the following assay of the copper extracted from the company's mines, showing that the specimens contain the remarkably high proportion of 66½ per cent. of pure copper, consequently a large return upon capital invested is certain to be realised:—

ASSAY OF THE ORE OF HOOS.

City School of Chemistry and Assay-office, 1, Sun-st., Bishopsgate-st., April 14, 1853.

This is to certify that I have examined a sample, marked for "silver and copper," sent by Mr. Banfield, and find it contains 16 ozs. 6 dwts. 16 grs. of fine silver per ton of 20 cwts., and 66⅔ per cent. of copper. JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Managing Committee of the Nassau Mining Company.

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me shares in this company, and I agree to accept them, or any less number, and pay for each share allotted, at the time specified in the letter of allotment. Dated this day of , 1853.

Name in full .....
Referee's name ..... Occupation .....
Residence ..... Residence .....

Prospectuses, containing full reports, may be obtained from John Smith, Esq., 3, Shorter's-court, Threadneedle-street, to whom applications for shares can still be made.

RHENISH CHARCOAL, IRON, AND STEEL COMPANY.

This company has its seat at Mudersbach, in Rhenish Prussia, and is formed under the Prussian law "en Commandite." Under this form of association the *gerant*, or general manager, is the sole person responsible for the acts or obligations of the association. The liability of each individual shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each, 10s. to be deposited on allotment, and issued in scrip of 10 shares each.
With power to increase to £100,000, as the works become extended. 40

CONSEIL DE SURVEILLANCE.

Sir EDWARD GRAHAM, Bart., the Admiralty; and Esk, Cumberland.
J. D. BARRY, Esq., one of the English directors of the Paris and Orleans Railway, with its Extensions, London and Paris.
W. CLARKE, Esq., 33, Bloomsbury-square.
M. FEIST, Esq., Frankfort-on-Maine.
GEORGE NEWMAN, Esq., Cold Harbour-park, Tonbridge.
R. A. ROBINSON, Esq., C.E., 18, Cannon-street; and St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, London.
M. B. WOLF, Esq., Dusseldorf.
GERANT, OR GENERAL MANAGER—M. B. Wolf, Esq., Dusseldorf.
BANKERS—Messrs. Martin and Co., Lombard-street.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—T. Macdougall Smith, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., 1, Chapel-place, Duke-street, Westminster.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Stafford, Gee, and Stafford, 15, Buckingham-street, Strand.
BROKERS.
London—Messrs. Edward and Alfred Whitmore, 17, Change-alley.
Glasgow—Alexander Black, Esq.
Sheffield—Messrs. Ebenezer Smith and Son.
SECRETARY—Mr. John Stafford.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—No. 11, BUCKLERSBURY.

The object of this company is to develope more perfectly the great mineral resources of the districts of Siegen and Sayn, on the right bank of the Rhine. The nature and qualities of the ores obtained from these mines is matter of notority throughout Europe.

The whole of this valuable and extensive property, including the "plant" at the works, has been purchased for the company for the sum of £21,000, of which only £500 is to be paid in cash, and £20,500 in paid-up shares of the company. The royalty is only 1-20th of the gross produce in three of the mines, and 1-20th of the nett profits in the fourth of them.

From the whole of these mines it has been calculated that a supply of ore, sufficient to furnish an annual yield of several thousand tons of charcoal iron, of superior quality, can be obtained.

Where cobalt occurs in the iron veins it will yield an extra profit. One mine near Siegen has yielded as much as £3000 per annum profit on its iron and cobalt ores.

Few enterprises promise more regular and continuous profit than this, which is founded on a solid basis of calculation—viz., on the capability of production for centuries to come of a material, the market for which is rapidly extending, and must continue to increase in proportion to the extension of the use of machinery by sea and land.

The operations of the company may commence immediately in mining, and the puddling hammers may be in work during the summer, so that dividends will be obtainable within a few months, and the desirability of extending operations by the acquisition of new works may be fully ascertained in the course of the year.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Conseil de Surveillance of the Rhenish Charcoal Iron and Steel Company.

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me shares in the above undertaking, and I hereby agree to accept the said shares, or any less number you may allot me, and to pay the sum of 10s. on each share allotted, at the time to be specified in your letter of allotment, and the further sum of 10s. when called for.

Dated this day of 185 Name in in full .....
Residence .....
Occupation .....
Referee's name .....

Applications for shares to be made to the brokers, or the Company's offices, 11, Bucklersbury, where prospectuses may be had.—July, 1853.

RHENISH CHARCOAL, IRON, AND STEEL COMPANY.—NOTICE.

NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED after SATURDAY next, the 13th August, 1853.
By order, JOHN STAFFORD, Secretary. 41
11, Bucklersbury, August 6, 1853.

THE PATENT WATERPROOF AND COMMON BRICK AND TILE COMPANY.

Provisionally registered under the 7th and 8th Victoria.
Capital £100,000 (a portion of which has been already subscribed), in shares of £1 each fully paid up.
No allotment will be made of a less number than five shares.
BROKER—George E. Seymour, Esq., 38, Throgmorton-street. 42
OFFICES,—34, MOORGATE STREET.

The peculiar character of these bricks has been proved, by the practical tests of the gentlemen composing the jury of class 27 at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in 1851.

The patentee has not only obtained the prize medal from the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, but he has been honoured by the high commendation of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

As the waterproof, and also the COMMON BRICKS, will be manufactured by improved machinery, the trade will be supplied at lower prices than at present charged.

It has become a subject of great national importance to procure an ample supply of bricks to meet the continued and increasing demand. It may be remarked that during the last season (1852) the stock round the metropolis ran short, by several millions, of the required supply.

The profits which will accrue to the shareholders from the manufacture of waterproof and COMMON BRICKS, and the sale of licences, will ensure a large and increasing dividend, and at the present price of stock bricks at least 60 per cent. may safely be relied upon; the directors, therefore, feel confident that they will be enabled to declare a dividend within a few months from the commencement of operations.

Applications for shares to be made to the brokers, or the company's offices, No. 34, Moorgate-street, where prospectuses may be had, samples of the waterproof brick inspected, and every information obtained.—June, 1853.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Patent Waterproof and Common Brick and Tile Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you will allot to me shares of £1 each in the above company, and I hereby undertake to accept and pay for the same, or any less number you may allot me, when required so to do.

Dated this day of , 1853. Name in full .....
Place of business .....
Residence .....
Name, residence, and profession of referee..... Business or profession .....

MACHNO SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY,

NEAR FESTINIOG, NORTH WALES. 43

The Directors of the above company beg to call the attention of architects, slate-workers, builders, and others, to the great SUPERIORITY of their SLABS over those of any other quarry in the United Kingdom. They are of a beautiful and uniform colour, entirely free from sulphur, harden on exposure to the atmosphere, easily worked, and, from the nature of the vein, may be obtained of almost any size, and have lately been extensively used in the construction of slate houses for exportation to Australia. The directors can strongly recommend the roofing-slates for the excellence of their colour, durability, and the absence of that brittleness so common in the generality of Welsh slates. A reference will be required in all cases with the first order.—J. Swinton Spooner, Beaver Grove, near Llanrwst, North Wales, manager.

THE GARDEN TIN MINE,

IN THE PARISH OF MORVAH, CORNWALL.

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 parts or shares of £1 each; to be paid on allotment, without any further liability.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

DAVID BRIDGES, Esq., Inverness-terrace, Bayswater.
THOMAS HENRY BURTON CROSSE, Esq., William-street, Lowndes-square.
EDWARD FORSTER, Esq., Salisbury Hall, Walthamstow.
EDWARD HOBHOUSE, Esq., Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square.
ALEXANDER MORRISON, Esq., Belmont, N.B.

BANKERS—Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co.
BANKERS AT PENZANCE—Messrs. Batten, Carne, and Carne.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Miller and Horn, 78, King William-street.
PURSER AND MANAGER AT THE MINE—Mr. John Peter.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Richard Clarke.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—No. 23A, BUCKLERSBURY.

Garden Tin Mine extends over a surface of 300 acres, in the parish of Morvah, in the county of Cornwall, and is in close proximity to several valuable dividend-paying mines,—viz., the Boscaswell Downs, the Ding Dong, the Levant, the Botallack, and the Balleswidden.

A mineral lease for 21 years, subject to the low royalty of 1-22d for tin, and 1-20th for copper, granted by the proprietor, Samuel Borlase, Esq., has been obtained by the company upon very advantageous terms.

An adit has been driven 300 fms., by which at least 10 distinct tin-bearing lodes have been intersected, and from several of these considerable returns were made. Within a recent date it has been worked as a "free sett,"—a term well-known in Cornwall, which confines all operations to the efforts of labour men only; the men thus employed amply maintained themselves and their families for a series of years, even by this mode of working, and their testimony to this effect is in the hands of the secretary.

In order fully to develope the mineral wealth of the property by steam-power, which has never yet been applied, it is now proposed to erect an engine on one of the present adit shafts, immediately under which it is ascertained that several lodes intersect each other, whence abundant supplies of tin ore will be obtained. The committee of management feel warranted in stating that the produce of the mine may be in the market within a few months after it is cleared out.

The tin contains no wolfram, and, therefore, requires no calcining process to render it marketable.

Specimens of the ore and the dressed tin, with copies of assays, the reports, the plans of the estate and mine, and the documents above referred to, can be inspected at the offices of the company.

A considerable number of the shares are already taken up; applications for the remainder, and prospectuses, may be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, or to the solicitors.

COPY OF DR. WATSON'S REPORT.

It must not be expected in the following report that I should give any particular description of the condition of the Garden Tin Mine below the surface, inasmuch as the time which has elapsed between the last exploitation and the present period has rendered, from the delapidation of the levels and shafts, and the accumulation of water, the workings for the greater part inaccessible. Nevertheless, there yet remain certain data, which I shall presently note, by which the value of the property may be approximately estimated.

The mines are situate in the parish of Morvah, about 4 miles from St. Just, and eight miles from Penzance. The sett extends over about 300 acres, irregularly bounded by four sides, one of which constitutes the sea-board. The principal approaches are from Penzance, St. Just, and St. Ives.

The lodes are in the usual granite formation of Cornwall, and do not intersect any bands of killas in the sett, the most important of which lie about two miles to the north-east. As far as I was able to ascertain, from a careful examination of the deads on the burrows, the lodes are not invested with any mineral peculiarities different from those which usually obtain in the district. The existence of a large quantity of oxide of iron with the lode-stones of the red courses, as the lodes possessing this character are commonly called, gives an assurance that such lodes contain lasting tin-bearing leaders. From the mode of arrangement of the mineral in the matrix, and the "prills" of tin discoverable in the old strakes, I think there can be little doubt but that richly-assorted deposits of ore will reward the future development of the mine.

The number of the lodes are 10, two running north-east and south-west, which may properly be considered cross-courses, and eight proper lodes, running nearly due east and west. The cross-courses have the names of the Black Lode and the Lode Lang. The proper lodes are called respectively the Crease an Pocket, the Ranger, the Clucky, the Gove, the Zennor Mens, the Halbat, the Lizgan, the Daniels, and the Guide. The lode Ranger does not run parallel with the other lodes, but lies much more to the north-east.

Shafts have been sunk at distances upon nearly all the lodes, and some of them have been recently collared and otherwise put into repair. A deep level from the sea has been brought in, and must have occupied a very long time in execution. This level or adit is in bad repair, and as the levels above are reported to be nearly stoped out, its work may be considered as done, and any further labour, beyond clearing it, as useless to be expended upon it.

Judging from the comparatively small quantity of attle left on the surface, and the small size of the burrows after the deep and extensive working of the mine for so many years, it cannot have been otherwise than an excessively remunerative adventure—a supposition which is confirmed by the fact that 10 men contrived to earn, without the aid of any machinery, a handsome subsistence for upwards of two years, working the mine as a free sett. That the mine is not worked out, but that it is, on the contrary, just sufficiently developed to enable more continuous deposits of the deep to be reached and worked, may be regarded as a certainty.

The future operations must consist undoubtedly in the erection of a powerful steam-engine, and efficiently dressing-machinery. As regards the disposition of the ground-surface for the latter, nothing could exceed its suitableness and convenience, inasmuch as a gradual terrace-like tend of the ground from the principal shaft to the cliff edge will admit of a most easy arrangement of the dressing-floors, which may be used with the water from the engine-shaft, and afford an excellent site for the erection of stamps.

As a whole, I consider the prospects of the Garden Tin Mines most encouraging; and I have little doubt from the appearance at surface, the disposition of the lodes, the depth of the mine and the facilities for working, that with the proposed capital, if judiciously expended, large and immediate returns may be made to the shareholders.

JOSEPH J. W. WATSON, Ph.D., M.E., F.G.S.
11, Adam-street, Adelphi, June 11, 1853.

Reports from the following mining authorities, equally satisfactory with the above, can be seen at the offices of the mine:—

Capt. TREDINNICK, Balleswidden | Capt. HOCKING, Botallack
Capt. ROWE, Wheal Tom. | Capt. GRENFELL.

COPY OF DR. WATSON'S ASSAY.

June 8, 1853.—The portions of black tin from the Garden Mine, submitted to me for examination, give by my assay and analysis 69¾ per cent. of fine tin, as an average yield. JOSEPH J. W. WATSON.

TO MR. JOHN PETER, MANAGER OF THE GARDEN MINE.

Callington, June 10.—DEAR SIR: From a careful assay of your tin sample, I find it produces 13¾ in 20. (Signed) ROBERT JENKIN

TO THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE GARDEN MINE.

Balleswidden Mine, St. Just, June 11.—GENTLEMEN: I beg to inform you the sample of tin from the Garden Mine, which I assayed, produced 71¾ per cent. of fine-rate fine tin. (Signed) NATHANIEL NANCE.
Assayer to the Balleswidden Mine.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of the Garden Tin Mine.

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot me parts or shares in the above undertaking, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the amount required, at the time stated in the letter of allotment.

Name in full.....
Residence .....
Reference ..... Profession .....

VYVYAN CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINES,

IN THE PARISH OF GWINEAR, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

On the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."

Capital £30,000, in shares of £1 each.—Deposit 2s. 6d. per share.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. 45

Major ADAIR, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.
B. VINY WINCH, Esq., 9, Old Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square.
WILLIAM BARRINGTON, Esq., 3, Upper Albany-street, Regent's-park.
EDWARD STANWAY, Esq., 34, Myddelton-square.
THOMAS JONES, Esq., 11, Trigon-terrace, Clapham.
FREDERIC HALL, Esq., Holme House, Holme, Notts.
BANKERS—The Royal British Bank, Lothbury, London.
SECRETARY—Mr. Charles Baker.

Specimens of both tin and copper ores, plan of the mines, and reports from the captains, and other experienced parties in the locality, may be seen at the office.

The following very valuable mines are immediately contiguous to the Vyvyan Consols. The prices are made up from the *Mining Journal*:—

Names of Mines.	Paid.	Last price.	Dividends paid
Wheal Tremayne	£9⅞	£20 21	£9 15 0
Great Wheal Alfred	24½	40	—
South Wheal Frances	37½	185 200	223 5 0
North Pool	22½	240	280 10 0
Wheal Seton	107	270	232 10 0
North Roskear	10	150	245 10 0
East Pool	24½	150	233 0 0
Carn Brea	15	88	221 10 0
Condurrow	20	130	—

Applications for prospectuses and shares to be made to the secretary of the company, No. 3, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London, and to the several share agents of the company.

VYVYAN CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINES.

NOTICE.—NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED after MONDAY next, the 8th inst., from London applicants, and after THURSDAY next, the 11th inst., from applicants in the country.
By order, CHARLES BAKER, Sec. 46
3, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 3d inst.

Major the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, in the chair.

The Secretary having read the advertisement convening the meeting, Mr. Jesse (*gerant*), wished to know if the advertisement inserted in the London journals was the same as that which appeared in the German papers?—The Secretary replied in the negative.

The Chairman said the question which they had to consider was one of deep interest, and involved an important point of law; he hoped, therefore, that it would be discussed calmly and dispassionately.

Mr. Jesse took a preliminary objection to the board as it was at present constituted. He submitted that it was illegal, but he did not wish to provoke discussion.

Mr. Loaden, the solicitor to the company, then addressed the meeting. He said it devolved upon him to tell the history of the company. In the latter end of 1852 the directors entered into an agreement to purchase the mines so soon as they should form a company together for that purpose. After procuring reports of the property, which was believed to be very valuable, it was thought necessary to procure the services of an English engineer (Mr. John Arthur Phillips), who went over and inspected the mines, and reported upon them. Mr. Phillips's report he (Mr. Loaden), and the shareholders had all read, and they would find that the gentlemen who formed the council at that time were still before the meeting. In going into another country the meeting was aware that it was necessary to form laws in conformity with the laws of that country. A company was accordingly formed in England, and regulations were passed for the purpose of carrying those laws into effect, and which regulations, it would be as well to tell the meeting, bore the signature of Mr. Jesse. The rights and interests of the company were vested in the council residing in England, and the whole council was to be composed of English directors. Mr. Jesse was appointed *gerant* or manager, the other partners being *commanditaires*, or sleeping partners, whose liabilities, according to the laws of Prussia, are confined to the amount of their investments. The *gerant* was a person acting under the advice of the council, and it must be observed that the parties forming a *commandite* company were in a different position to those who entered into what was called a sleeping partnership in England, where a sleeping partner made a contract which rendered him liable for the whole of the debts of the firm; and therefore it was that if the law of *commandite* was to prevail in this country, the *gerant* was bound to carry it out in conformity with the rules and regulations laid down in the statutes. Up to a certain period the council approved of the steps taken by Mr. Jesse, and everything being settled, he proceeded to Cologne, and it was decided that one of the council should proceed with him, for the purpose of representing the company. They left England on the 22d of April, and returned on the 30th; they were, therefore, not there many days.

On their arrival at Cologne, the *gerant* conceived that he was not in any way responsible to the council. The statutes were framed in this country, and were signed by the council here and in Germany. They were afterwards sent back from Cologne for a few technical alterations to be made, and new statutes were signed on the 26th of April; they were, however, rather imperfectly translated, but Mr. Jesse, without any regard whatever as to whether those statutes agreed, signed the new statutes.

Mr. Jesse was spoken to upon the subject calmly, but his answer was, "I am the *gerant*, and you have no business to interfere." The president there was treated with contempt, and Mr. Jesse was determined to rule his own way. Subsequently, however, these matters were explained, and the council were led to believe that all the differences were healed, and that the council would hear nothing more; and the *gerant* then fell back into his original position, acting under the powers and authority of the Cologne council, whom they found that he recognised in every possible way. During his absence from England, however, a printed copy of the statutes found its way to this country, and the secretary having translated them, discovered that some of the most material articles had been altered. He (Mr. Loaden) would now refer to the statutes as they originally stood, and would call the attention of the meeting to the version of those which had been distributed by the *gerant*.

A Shareholder wished to know if Mr. Loaden could tell the meeting where the difference arose between the statutes; the character of Captain Jesse ought not to be taken without some foundation for it.

The Chairman called upon Mr. Loaden to explain in what respect the first statutes differed from the printed ones.

A Shareholder observed, that if the alterations were immaterial Mr. Loaden could not, but if he persisted in stating that they of importance, then he was bound to explain in what respect they affected the interests of the proprietors.

The Chairman said the alterations did not in any way affect the liability of the shareholders: he was present when they were made.

Mr. Loaden referred the meeting to article 15, by which they would at once see that the interest of the shareholders shall be protected by a council of supervision. By article 19, they would perceive that every year a report of the state of the company was to be submitted to a general meeting, and that the council were the parties to make the report. Mr. Loaden further proceded to show that alterations affecting the interests of shareholders had also been made in articles 2, 10, 20, 23, and 24, and argued that the *gerant* ought to have shown some little anxiety on behalf of the company, and not have allowed such alterations to have been made. There was, he contended, an alteration in the 12th Article, in reference to the augmentation of money; and they would find, on referring to the 13th article, that it was expressly shown that the *gerant* must always hear the opinion of the council relative to all liabilities he will not enter into on account of the company. But what did the *gerant* say? He said—"I have heard your opinion, and I care nothing for it." He (Mr. Loaden) knew come to the 14th article, which empowered a general meeting to remove the *gerant* by passing a resolution to that effect, in the event of his contravening the statutes; and it could not be said that he had not acted in contravention of the statutes. When asked by the council for information respecting the mines, his answer was, "I can tell you nothing but what is in the report." The secretary moreover, who was appointed by the council, the *gerant* had threatened to dismiss. Were they to be told that they should have no gentleman in their employ who understood a word of the German language? That they should not even have the power to appoint or dismiss their own secretary? Upon one of his interviews with the council, Capt. Jesse had informed them, in an offensive manner, whether they intended to call a meeting, and on being informed that they could not lay his report before the proprietors, his reply was, "Then I will call a meeting myself." After all this had taken place, he (Mr. Loaden) thought he had only expressed the feelings of the shareholders when he told the *gerant* that such a state of things must continue no longer. Was he (Mr. Loaden) right, or was he wrong, in saying "this *must* end?" The *gerant*, however, did not think proper to resign. If he had tendered his resignation, it would only have been for the shareholders to have appointed his successor, and nothing more would have been heard of the matter. This course the *gerant* had been advised to take, and he (Mr. Loaden) thought it would have been by far the more prudent step. The shareholders had been driven entirely through the opposition of the *gerant*, who had certainly committed himself in direct contravention of their statutes, and displayed great hostility to the council.

Mr. Jesse then proceeded to address the meeting, and, in allusion to the applause and other manifestations of feeling exhibited during Mr. Lindo's statement, said he could not help thinking it unfortunate that the meeting was composed of two parties (friends of the directors, and some few of his own. If the council thought a loss of 900*l.* a year of any consequence to him, he had only to say they quite misunderstood his position. He had been appointed *gerant*, and, as their responsible manager, it had never been intimated to him that he was to give up his power as such. Mr. Loaden had found in him (the *gerant*) a different man from what he expected; he ought to have had some one with more of a gutta-percha conscience. He would tell the meeting that the four gentlemen who constituted themselves the council had taken the advantage of a knowledge of foreign languages. The council literally did not know the principle of the law of *commandite*. With reference to the translation of the statutes, which had been objected to, they were examined by a member of Lloyd's, selected by Mr. Venn, the public notary, in Cologne. Three of the council were present when the statutes were signed, and the printing of them occurred after he (the *gerant*) left England, and, therefore, he had no more to do with any of the alterations complained of than any gentleman in that room. He (the *gerant*) had offered to give the directors security to the amount of 15,000*l.*, as a guarantee against any loss to the company; but they did not require security, and, therefore, upon the question of integrity, he presumed they had nothing to say. He went to these mines, had a survey of them, and reported upon the property, and he certainly did not expect that on his return he should have been received with hostility. He gave the whole of his time, and emoluments derived from other sources during this time; and if the shareholders were of opinion that he had failed in the execution of his duty, he would resign. The council were aware of everything he had done as *gerant*; if they did not understand the law, that was no fault of his. He was told, at the mines, that he might expect a field-day when he got back to this country, the result showed that the information was well-founded. Upon his return, he found that the council had said, "We must try to get him (the *gerant*) to commit an act, and we will then get rid of him." He attended the meeting of the council, made his reports, and proposed to print them, but Mr. Loaden put so many crossquestions, and so unprofessionally and offensively, that he (the *gerant*) asked him to be more cross-questioned him in such a way, and he certainly did say that he knew nothing more of the mines than was in the report. He proposed the printing of the report, which was opposed; and the appointment of Mr. Heinrich Bevor, whom he had recommended, and who wrote an excellent German letter, was also opposed. This placed him in a position which reflected upon him; but he (the *gerant*) submitted, that he had done nothing to weaken the confidence of the general body of shareholders. The council had declined to do anything he wished, and everything they did was contrary to the law of *commandite*. He (Capt. Jesse) had no wish to have control of the money, but he wished to have the power of *gerant*; that was all he required, and to that he was entitled by virtue of his appointment. These four gentlemen, he maintained, were ignorant of their duties, and were utterly incompetent to conduct the business of a foreign company.

Mr. Vallance said he could not conceive that any act of Captain Jesse had in any way affected the interests of the shareholders, but it was important that there should be a good understanding between him and the council; and he must say that Captain Jesse would no longer continue *gerant* if the council were to remain. That was the question they had to test. He thought he could show most distinctly that the council had not contravened the statute, and that they had not the power to remove him. There was no statute to show that the *gerant* is obliged to stand upon a cross-bench. If he had erred at all, he had erred in favour of the shareholders, of their rights and privileges there had clearly been no contravention. With regard to the third point (the threatened dismissal of the secretary by the *gerant*), why did he do so? Because he thought there was no necessity for the services of such an officer, and that the council were putting the company to unnecessary expense. He (Mr. Vallance) would say nothing with reference to the personal quarrel; the shareholders had nothing whatever to do with that. The principal offence appeared to be, that the *gerant* had dared to publish a report, simply telling the shareholders the state of the mines, as it was his duty to do. He offered to sign any contract which would give the shareholders a perfect confidence in the company; but his opinion was that the council were not men of business. The meeting would, therefore, do well to consider this question. He (Mr. Vallance) submitted that the *gerant* had acted throughout in strict conformity with the statutes, and with the law of *commandite*.

Mr. Scarborough said he had no acquaintance with any of the council, or with Capt. Jesse, he had never spoken to either of them, and he believed that the majority of the shareholders who had attended there that day came for the purpose of looking after their own interest, and had no personal feeling whatever in the matter. He had not one word against the council, and he would move that this meeting, having nothing to shake their confidence in them, hereby express their opinion to that effect. He did not like to express any opinion either on one side or the other; but if the shareholders expressed their confidence in the council, it would then be for Capt. Jesse to resign.

After much discussion, a show of hands was taken, and the majority was in favour of Mr. Scarborough's proposition.

Mr. Vallance assured the meeting that they would get into a legal difficulty; their proceedings were quite irregular.

Mr. Loaden had no objection to the resolution on the ground of illegality.

Count Winzingerode, who attended as a shareholder, and on behalf of the foreign council, assured the meeting, as a German lawyer, that they had mistaken their business. The *gerant* had full power to act as Capt. Jesse had done. In England the manager was the servant of the committee, but in Germany it was just the reverse; there the *gerant* had all the responsibility and all the powers. He (Count Winzingerode) was manager of one of the largest mines in Germany, and he could assure the meeting that the statutes of this company could not have been passed in the state they were when sent to Germany, because they were contrary to the laws of that country. He considered the company had one of the best mines in Germany, and in a very short time they would not only have their money back, but a large interest on it. But they should not forget one thing, they might make a great mistake in changing their *gerant*. The statutes had been changed because they were not in conformity with the German law. He had, however, made a comparison of the manuscript and the printed statutes, and he did not find such a material alteration as the shareholders might have been led to suppose. He had only to make one observation more. This meeting had been called by four gentlemen; there was only one gentleman there who represented the German management, and that was Mr. Möller; but even he had not been invited. He (Count Winzingerode) did not think that right; he did not think the meeting legal. The question was, could the law of Germany be changed or could it not? He said it could not, and the council were not acting comformably with the law.

Mr. Scarborough said the vote of confidence in the council had been passed. He did not wish to place Capt. Jesse unfairly before the meeting, and, therefore, he would put it to him whether it would not be better for his own feelings that he should resign?—Capt. Jesse said he could not do so in justice to his own feelings. It was not a competent tribunal, and had no power to pass such a resolution as that which the proprietor had just referred to.

Mr. Vallance would just ask the German gentlemen present whether this way of voting, by show of hands, was not illegal?

Mr. Loaden said it had been demanded by some gentleman that the resolution should be put, and, it having been done, he looked round the room and counted five hands held up in opposition to the motion. The resolution had, therefore, been carried by a great majority, and the proceedings were perfectly legal; there could be no objection to the motion on the ground of illegality.

Mr. Vallance said their property was in Germany, and he protested against any infringement of the German law. He should, therefore, on the part of Capt. Jesse, demand a scrutiny.

Mr. Scarborough said he would stand upon the legality of the resolution which had been passed, and would now move that Captain Jesse be removed from the office of *gerant*.—This proposition having been seconded, it was agreed that the votes should be taken by ballot.

A question then arose as to whether shareholders were entitled to vote without first producing their shares. It was urged by Mr. Loaden that the only evidence of parties being shareholders was the registration of their names upon the books. If it were not so a stranger might come into the room and say he was a shareholder, because he held in his hand a bundle of papers; or it might be that he held, for the time being, the shares of another party, or shares which had been lost. No man could enter that room without showing that he was a *bonâ fide* holder of 50 shares; not the shares of Jack Noaks or Tom Styles, but shares registered in his own name, and he could not vote unless his name appeared on the books.

Count Winzingerode contended that the registration of the name amounted to nothing; the possession of the shares was the principal thing, and what was possession but that which a man held in his hand? He protested against any one recording a vote unless he could, by producing them, show that he held 50 shares.

A Shareholder remarked that the question now before the meeting was, whether the *gerant* should be discharged or not? Capt. Jesse had distinctly said, if he found the meeting against him he would resign; he did not qualify his resignation in any way, and he (the shareholder) now called upon him, as an honourable man—seeing, as he must, that the feeling of the shareholders was against him—to fulfil his promise. If he refused, then let the votes be taken, and let the proceeding be conducted as Mr. Loaden, who well understood the law, had suggested.

After considerable discussion, the votes were recorded, when the numbers were:—

For the removal of the *gerant*	17,130
Against his removal	16,405
Majority in favour of the removal	725

A protest was entered against the manner in which the votes had been taken, and on the ground that they could only be taken upon the production of the certificates of the shares.

It was then moved that Mr. G. W. Hodgkins be appointed as *gerant*, in the room of Capt. Jesse, and upon the motion of Mr. Scarborough the meeting was adjourned to Thursday, for the purpose of taking Mr. Hodgkins's appointment into consideration.

The adjourned meeting of shareholders was held on Thursday, pursuant to a resolution passed the previous day—Major the Hon. H. B. Dalzell in the chair.

Mr. H. G. Hodgkins was unanimously appointed *gerant* to the company, in the room of Capt. Jesse, at a salary of 400*l.* a year, with power to the council to remove him, from whatever cause.

Count Winzingerode said that this was not in accordance with the law of *commandite*, which gave the *gerant* full powers to do as he pleased.

Mr. Hutchinson remarked that the resolution of that day removed the objection, because the *gerant* was to be dismissed by the council, and, therefore, although legally his powers were full, practically they were limited.

Mr. Möller, one of the foreign council, observed that the alteration was very important, and the next step was, having appointed a new *gerant*, to alter the name or title of the firm.

A resolution was then passed that, from and after the 3d day of August, the name of this firm or company should be altered from Jesse and Co. to that of Hodgkins and Co.—A vote of thanks to the chairman and council terminated the proceedings.

THE COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, New Broad-street, on Friday, the 29th July,—John Labouchere, Esq., in the chair.

The minutes of the former meeting having been confirmed, the Chairman read the directors' report, an epitome of which appeared in last week's Journal. Such, however, is the magnitude of the undertaking, and so deep was the interest taken in the proceedings, that we feel it due to the large body of shareholders to lay before them a more detailed report than our limits, owing to the press of other important matter, would last week admit of. The following is the directors' report, which we now publish *in extenso*:—

The directors stated in their last report that the operations had been seriously impeded by the revolution in Chili, and other circumstances beyond their control; but that, happily, these causes of hindrance were subsiding, and they anticipated, by the statements received from the manager, a beneficial change, in consequence of the improving appearance of the mines. The directors have now the satisfaction of stating that the workings during the past 12 months confirm the good opinions previously expressed, and they consider that at no former period were the prospects so encouraging as at the present time. The agent's reports having been regularly open for inspection at the office, as well as published in the *Mining Journal*, will have periodically made the shareholders acquainted with their prospects. The directors will, therefore, merely state, in reference to the copper mines, that the returns for the first four months of this year have been 397 tons against 244 tons in the same period of last year, showing an increase of 153 tons of ore, and they have reason to believe that the quality of late has considerably improved, more especially at the Checo Copper Mine, where there is a course of ore containing upwards of 30 per cent. of metal, leaving good reserves of ore for future stoping. This mine bids fair to again become of great value and importance, as will be further explained in the subsequent part of this report.

The Flamenco Mines continue to yield fair quantities of ore, and the productiveness of the lodes may be relied upon, though the quality is not rich; but some measures are anticipated whereby these ores may ere long be advantageously reduced to regulus, which will prove very beneficial to the company.

In reference to the silver mines, the directors have much satisfaction in being able to state that one of them (the Al Fin Hallada) has, during the past eight months, given an extraordinary produce of rich ore, and at present the prospects of continuance are equally good. The produce from Sept. 1852 to the 3d May last, has been estimated worth about 100,000*l.*, of which the company possess 11-96ths—say, about 12,000*l.*—and are, therefore, deriving a considerable profit from the workings. The other silver mines are as yet in their infancy; time and money are necessarily required to open them, without which no beneficial result can be expected. This was the case with Al Fin Hallada, and must be so with every new mine. So long as the prospects are favourable, the directors are of opinion that the workings should be continued, and these veins effectually developed.

The mineral riches of Tres Puntas are becoming immense, and although only discovered about four years since, the nett produce for the district for 1853 is estimated at $4,000,000. The directors, therefore, anticipate the shareholders will agree in their views, that it is desirable to prosecute our silver mines there, which, though at present unremunerative, hold out a fair expectation of a successful result at an early period.

It is necessary to observe that the price of labour has been greatly augmented, and a great scarcity of hands experienced for many months, owing to the numerous undertakings afloat, and the enterprise which exists in Chili, in consequence of the richness of the mines, and the important discoveries constantly made. The company have, therefore, had to bear increased expenses, whilst they have not been able to obtain labourers to the full extent necessary to carry on the operations with that spirit which the prospects merit. The manager has continually of late been complaining of the want of hands, and the directors have determined, now the prospects of the company are so much improved, to send as early as possible 20 young men from Cornwall, being satisfied that it is a wise and prudent course.

The shipments of ore since the last meeting have been—

Per *Buenos Ayrean*,	425 tons copper ore	£7,658	14	7		
ditto	10 tons silver ore	1,760	10	0		
ditto	30 tons silver leavings	695	19	1	= £10,115	3 8
Per *Ecnsgezendheid*,	411 tons copper ore					
ditto	58½ tons silver ore	estimated to produce			£17,000	0 0
ditto	17 cwts. rich silver ore					
ditto	9 tons silver leavings					

And is the most valuable shipment that has yet been made from Copiapo. This last vessel is expected to arrive next month.

The directors have now to refer to the increasing value and importance of the company's estates, which ere long will, without doubt, prove a source of great and permanent profit. The railway, which some time since was completed as far as Copiapo, is now being continued a distance of 24 miles beyond that city, and will terminate at the foot of the extensive estate of Potaero Seco (passing by other estates belonging to the company), which land will then become highly valuable, not only for pasturage but for building purposes, as it will be situated between the railway and the extensive mining districts of Ceiro Blanco and Chanarcillo, the produce from which will then be transported by the railway to the shipping port, instead of the present expensive carriage by mules. Besides the immense importance that the railway extension will give to the estates, the Checo Mine will be brought to within a moderate distance of the line, and again reduce the carriage by mule force. The produce, instead of being carried about 90 miles, as hitherto, will now have to be taken a distance of 15 miles only by that mode, and transported by rail at a little more than 20s. per ton to the port. This will also enable the company to extract a larger quantity of ores, which are now unavailable, in consequence of the expense as well as difficulty in obtaining carriage.

The financial position of the company has for some time been unsatisfactory, but the directors hesitated to call upon the shareholders for further capital, notwithstanding the heavy responsibility they were under, until they saw the property of the shareholders so much improved as to justify their continuing and extending the operations in Chili. In embarking in the silver mines, the directors did not expect to require further capital; but circumstances occurred which neither themselves or the manager could have foreseen, and the result has been that the shipments of produce to this country have been insufficient to cover the greatly increased current expenditure. The improved prospects of the mines, as well as increasing value of the estates being an ascertained fact, the directors resolved that it was advisable to call upon the shareholders for 2*l.* per share, which would be sufficient to enable the company to be freed from debt to the bankers, and with the shipment on the way, to carry on the operations successfully.

A call of 1*l.* per share was made payable on the 30th June, and responded to by shareholders holding 9050 shares. Another call will be made payable on the 30th Oct.

The number of directors being reduced to four, the board determined that it was desirable to fill up the recent vacancy occasioned by the death of their lamented colleague, Mr. Deacon; and they have asked Mr. F. Boardman, of the firm of Messrs. Dickson and Co., if he would be willing to join them, to which he has consented. The directors, therefore, considering the company will derive much benefit from his knowledge of the country, where he has resided many years, will propose to the meeting to elect that gentleman accordingly. There is a vacancy also in the office of auditor, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Skynner, which the directors recommend the shareholders to fill up.

The directors, in conclusion, congratulate their co-partners on the present favourable aspect of affairs. There is no doubt whatever as to the increasing value and importance of the properties belonging to the company, but time is required ere the full benefit can be realised. They consider that they have in the Al Fin Hallada a lasting and great mine, which is likely to yield a large profit for some time, and that perseverance alone is requisite to bring out some of those mines in the same district, where the prospects are equally encouraging, and in which the company hold a larger interest. As regards the copper mines, they look specially to Checo, where, owing to recent improvements, and the extension of the railway, they may reasonably expect to reap considerable profit. The directors will only further add, that they shall continue anxiously to watch over the interest of the company, in the full expectation of being able to show a very satisfactory result at an early meeting.

Estimate of Expenditure and Returns for the Year ending 30th June, 1853:—

Returns—Shipment ex *Buenos Ayrean* (estimate not yet arrived)	£10,000	0	0	
ditto ex *Eensgezendheid*	17,000	0	0	
Bar silver	1,000	0	0	
Total	£28,000	0	0	
Expenditure	23,000	0	0	
Profit	£ 5,000	0	0	

The Chairman, having concluded the report, said he should be happy to afford any further information in his power, and to hear any observation which it might be thought necessary to make.

Mr. Tinley asked what provision there was in the Deed of Settlement in reference to the annual meeting, whether it was specifically stated that such meeting should take place in July or October? It had been the custom to hold half-yearly meetings, which he thought very desirable; those meetings had, however, been discontinued, but he had not heard any reason assigned for the alteration.

The Chairman said they were pledged by their Deed of Settlement to have an annual meeting, but the directors had thought they were consulting the interests of the proprietors to have semi-annual meetings; and the only reason why there had been but one meeting during the past year was, that great difficulty had been experienced in obtaining a statement of accounts—in fact, they had not been able to procure them in sufficient time to lay before the shareholders at a half-yearly meeting. This difficulty, however, arose solely from the disorganised state of society in the locality of the mines.

Mr. Tinley observed that the original scrip shares stated that the meeting should be held in July.

The Chairman said that the July meeting was called the annual one, and there had been but one omission of the half-yearly meeting, and the simple reason for that was that the directors had no information to give. The meeting was aware that there had been a revolution in Chili, as stated in the report, and the fact was that their operations had been for a time entirely suspended. Instead of the men being employed in raising the ore, they had been engaged in defending the property of the company; and if they had not had their men there the property might have been utterly destroyed. The directors had not the least objection to the half-yearly meetings being continued, but if they had nothing to report it was useless putting parties to the inconvenience of attending.

Mr. Tinley wished to be informed what was the amount of the last half-year's balance?—The Chairman replied that there was a loss sustained of 1352*l.* 13s. 2d., but the forthcoming cargo would leave a profit of 5000*l.*

A Shareholder wished to know what amount the company was indebted to their bankers?—The Secretary replied, about 18,500*l.*, notwithstanding the payment of the last call.

Mr. Tinley thought it necessary that the annual meeting should be fixed. It was very rare that the shareholders could ascertain the date of the meeting sufficiently in time to attend. If the day was fixed they would have an opportunity of making their arrangements accordingly.

A Shareholder observed, that notwithstanding the undertaking had absorbed a vast deal of money, they had paid several dividends; but he thought the payment of them impolitic, considering the financial position of the company.

The Chairman said there had never been a dividend declared without a corresponding return of profits; but mining property, it should be borne in mind, was liable to fluctuations—so also were mercantile transactions.

A Shareholder said he could not help feeling that the company had not been in a position to make a dividend out of ascertained profits. He apprehended when the dividends were made the company was in debt to their bankers. Could the chairman inform him what were the actual profits realised for the past year?

The Chairman replied that it was impossible to ascertain the actual profit until their cargo arrived here, but they had no doubt it would amount to 5000*l.* The directors must, of course, be guided in some measure by the state of their affairs and the prospects which they had in view, and they had never made a dividend unless they conceived themselves to be perfectly justified in so doing.

Mr. Tinley intimated that the scrip certificates stated that the annual meeting should be held on the last day in July, and he thought the directors would consult the wishes and convenience of the shareholders if they were to come to a determination on that point.

The Chairman said the great difficulty was to get parties to attend, but for the future the annual meetings should be held on the last Friday in July.

A Shareholder suggested the propriety of registering—indeed, he almost doubted whether they were not compelled to register under the Stamp Act.

The Chairman said that was not necessary.

In reply to a question from another proprietor, the Chairman stated that the property was estimated to be worth 145,000*l.*, but that it was likely to become more valuable. The railroad which was making would greatly enhance its importance and facilitate their operations—it would, moreover, save a vast expense in carriage.

Mr. Tinley enquired whether the directors intended reading the whole of the accounts, or if they purposed publishing any further figures?

The Chairman said, he thought the balance-sheet sufficiently explanatory; they would append that to the report, but he did not consider any further account necessary.

Mr. Tinley then directed the attention of the chairman to a clause in the Deed of Settlement, which sets forth that in no case shall the number of directors be less than seven. He believed that in no instance had the board comprised that number, there never having been more than five directors acting at any one time. Now, if they were to act upon their Deed of Settlement, he could see no reason why the present number should not be increased. There were gentlemen at the meeting who had a large interest in the undertaking, and were men of considerable experience, who would no doubt be happy to devote a portion of their valuable time to the affairs of the company. He thought if a little Liverpool blood was infused into the management that some good would in all probability result from it.

A Director observed that there was no remuneration for their services, and it was no easy task to find gentlemen willing to give their time and attention gratuitously.

The Chairman observed, that two years ago the shareholders expressed a wish to remunerate the directors, but that the latter declined the offer, preferring to wait until the company was in a better position.

Mr. Tinley was quite satisfied with the management, but this was a great property, and it would be very advantageous if shareholders were allowed to be represented by proxy. He was himself a large shareholder, and the parties whom he represented held, perhaps, at least one-third of the stock, and yet he (Mr. Tinley) could only hold up his hand for four votes. It was clear, therefore, that a vast number of the shareholders were not represented at all. He was glad to hear that Mr. Boardman had consented to become a director, knowing the vast experience of that gentleman, as well as his business habits. He (Mr. Tinley) had not the shadow of a charge to make against the directors, but he could not help thinking that they might add to their number with considerable advantage, by adding other gentlemen who, like Mr. Boardman, had a local knowledge of the country, as well as general aptitude for business.

The Chairman did not directly agree with Mr. Tinley. He (the chairman) thought a director acted independently for the whole body of shareholders, whether he came from one place or another. He must say that he rejoiced in the addition to the management of Mr. Boardman, not so much because he came from Liverpool, but because he was a practical man of business, and was well acquainted with the locality of the country in which their property was situated. He would be a most effectual check upon the managers out there, not that he (the chairman) had the slightest reason to apprehend any irregularity in that quarter. Mr. Boardman, however, in the event of anything occurring that was likely to injure the property, would, no doubt, instantly detect it; and, therefore, it was that he (the chairman) pressed that gentleman to become a director, and to which, he would repeat, he was most happy to say Mr. Boardman had cheerfully given his assent. He thought the question as to whether it would be desirable to add to the number of the board might be left to the consideration of the directors between this and the next meeting. He could not, however, help thinking that few gentlemen would give their attention to the duties, and the mere addition of a name or two would be useless.

Mr. Tinley begged to assure the directors that he wished to press nothing that would in any way interfere with the management, and was anxious that he might not be misunderstood. He would just state, for the information of the company, that his attention was first drawn to the concern by a friend, who happened to have just returned from the west coast, and who had seen the property, and was well qualified to give an opinion upon it. The greatest portion of his information was derived from private friends, who had at various times visited the district, and from all he now knew of the concern, he felt satisfied their prospects were of the most brilliant character. A great many of the shareholders, however, had not the advantage of knowing the state of their affairs, and this arose in a great measure from the circumstance of their proceedings not appearing in the public journals. He should very much like to have a copy of the report, and also of the accounts.

Mr. Davis asked if it would not be possible to give a detailed account of the expenditure?—The Chairman did not see that the shareholders would gain anything by that.

Mr. Davis thought they would gain information, which was always desirable, and he could see no difficulty in rendering such an account.

A Shareholder was of opinion that there ought to be a clear statement of capital, which might be laid down in almost a dozen figures. The directors had stated the value of the mines to be 145,000*l.*, which was extremely gratifying to hear; but he thought there could be no difficulty in furnishing the shareholders with a detailed account of the expenditure of each mine: if a merchant had a variety of undertakings in hand he kept them separate, and systematically debited and credited each particular transaction. He would further add, that he quite agreed with what had fallen from Mr. Tinley, in reference to shareholders being represented at the meeting. He thought some plan might be originated, allowing shareholders to send their proxies, so that those who reside at a great distance might be represented, without the inconvenience of attending the meeting.

The Chairman was quite sure the directors had no other object than that of consulting the interest of the shareholders, and would take their suggestions into consideration. He would just call the attention of the meeting to the circumstance of there

being about 1000 shares which had not been fully paid upon. No one could, of course, dispose of a share without first paying the call; but still he (the chairman) thought it very unfair that a person should go on *ad infinitum*, without keeping up the payment of his calls. A party might, in this way, keep in the back ground until the shares were at a high premium, which was certainly not acting with justice towards the general body of shareholders. He was anxious to give parties as long a time as possible for payment, but there ought to be some limitation.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested that the shares, stating their various numbers, should be advertised, and an intimation given that if not paid within so many days they would become forfeited.

A SHAREHOLDER doubted whether they had the power to forfeit a single share, unless they were legally constituted. It appeared to him that they were now like a rope of sand, and he sincerely hoped the chairman would turn the matter over in his mind. If it should turn out that they had no such power, their position would be one of great difficulty.

A DIRECTOR said he apprehended no difficulty whatever; there could not be a question as to their authority to dispose of forfeited shares.

MR. TINLEY thought the day had gone by for a man who had paid 15*l.* upon a share to forfeit the whole of the money so paid rather than pay 1*l.* more, and especially when the value of the property had so considerably improved. With regard to the call proposed at the last meeting, to be paid in October, he certainly could not see the absolute necessity for it; but as the directors thought otherwise, of course the shareholders must bow. As, however, they had been so comfortably in debt for so long a time, he thought it almost a pity to disturb themselves about it. (Laughter.) He did not suppose that 10,000*l.* was an object to their bankers, more particularly as they received a good per centage from the company.

The CHAIRMAN said the object of the 10,000*l.* was unimportant, but he thought it was not the position that such a company ought to be in. It was not, in his opinion, a right state of things for a company to be obliged to go to its bankers under such circumstances.

MR. TINLEY remarked that, in his opinion, there was a great deal to be said against the call; they had just paid one, and they were now called upon to pay another,—under what circumstances? Under better prospects than the company had ever been in. They had now a cargo coming in (the most valuable they had ever received), and they were extensively developing their mines, and getting into a very different position. He could, therefore, not see upon what grounds the directors had made this additional call, for he believed the directors estimate of profits for the year ending June, 1851, of 15,000*l.* was under what would be realized, and he would be glad to know what Mr. Price's estimate for the current year was?

MR. ELLIS (a director), observed that in order to develope their property they must have funds, and he could assure the meeting that such funds would be properly, and, he believed, successfully applied. He had a private letter from Mr. Price, expressing a very strong opinion upon the value of their property.

MR. TINLEY said it was evidently the wish of the directors that the company should stand right with the public, and they were entitled to the thanks of the shareholders for the interest which they had taken in the management of the company. For his own part, he had the utmost confidence in the management, although he must confess that he thought it would be to the advantage of the company if the directors were to strengthen their number, and if it could be so arranged, that the whole body of shareholders might be represented.

A vote of thanks having been tendered to the chairman and directors,

The CHAIRMAN said that the only object which he and his colleagues had in view was to conduct the affairs of the company in such a manner as would give entire satisfaction to every proprietor.—The meeting then separated.

METCALFE AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

A general half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 1st inst.,—

T. M. WEGUELIN, Esq. (deputy-govenor of the Bank of England), in the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting, submitted the subjoined statement of accounts:—

Mines—For purchase of Pembroke and freehold of Job's Hill					£23,583	6 1
Island drafts*	£1250	0	0			
Mining expenditure, comprehending passage money of miners to Jamaica, advances to miners' families in England, ironmongery and stores sent to Jamaica, and rent of properties	901	17	5			
Preliminary expenses	41	12	8			
Law expenses	408	7	2			
Charges for general expenses	111	11	11=	2,713	9	2
Messrs. Overend and Co., cash on loan	3000	0	0			
Cash balance at bankers	3758	16	6			
Petty cash	2	4	2=	8,761	0	8
Total				£35,057	15	11
Capital	£17,000	0	0			
Premiums on new shares	18,000	0	0			
Interest on money on Loan	£29	10	11			
Transfer fees	28	5	0=	57 15 11=	£35,057	15 11

* This account shows the total amount drawn by the Island directors to June 30, but does not exhibit the actual expenditure, as the whole of the monthly cost sheets have not yet been received from Jamaica.

The following is the directors' report:—

The directors have to report to the shareholders that the following have been their proceedings since the date of the last ordinary general meeting. In pursuance of the resolutions passed at that meeting, the directors completed the purchase, from Mr. Ripley and Mr. Taylor, of their leasehold interest in the Job's Hill and Pembroke Mines, and on the terms stipulated in those resolutions. A question as to title having been afterwards raised with respect to the lease of the Job's Hill Mine, the directors recommended, in order to avoid the uncertainty, cost, and delay of law expenses, that the freehold should be purchased of that property. Accordingly, at an extraordinary meeting of the company, convened on the subject, it was resolved that such purchase should be completed, and the capital increased by 2000 new shares, of 1*l.* each, to be issued at a premium of 9*l.* each. These shares having been duly taken up, the agreement for the purchase of the freehold was confirmed. With a view to the proper development of the mines, the directors have engaged Capt. John Lean as the company's mining superintendent in Jamaica, and have also sent out a staff of miners and mechanics. The various reports from Capt. Lean are to the effect that he is proceeding vigorously with his operations for the working of the mine; and he states in his last report that it evidently appears that the mine will be permanent and productive. The last advices from the island represent that a vessel would sail for Liverpool and Swansea in the middle of July, with from 80 to 100 tons of ore; and a small consignment by the last steamer arrived at Southampton has been received of 10 tons, which has since been re-shipped to Swansea. The balance-sheet to the 30 of June last, of the receipts and expenditure of the company, has been prepared for the use of the shareholders. The cash in hand, and on loan at that date, was 8761*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

The CHAIRMAN announced that the directors had this day received a long report from Capt. Lean, which would be open to the inspection of any shareholder, as indeed the whole of the reports had been, and might be seen at the offices of the company. He then read several passages from Capt. Lean's report.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know if Capt. Lean anticipated any difficulty in obtaining labour?—The CHAIRMAN said he was not aware that any difficulty in that respect was expected. He believed that the miners the company had sent out would be sufficient for the present; the other labour would be done by negroes.

A SHAREHOLDER observed that he was by no means satisfied with Capt. Lean's reports. He believed Capt. Lean to be a thoroughly practical and scientific miner; but it appeared that his operations had been confined to driving adits. At the last meeting the shareholders were informed that they had 300 tons of copper ore, but it now turned out that there were only 150 tons. He wanted clearly to understand whether the lode was still in existence, for that was the important point in regard to the value of the property: he particularly wished to be informed whether the lode had ever been lost, and also whether the directors were in a position to afford the shareholders any information as to whether they were getting copper from the mine daily; because from the reports of Capt. Lean, he would defy any person living to know how or when the copper was obtained—in fact, they were without any information with regard to these mines—it was impossible to say whether the property was worth 6*d.* or 6000*l.* Unfortunately, there were exaggerated reports got up at the last meeting, which induced many parties to purchase shares at a much higher premium than they were worth.

The CHAIRMAN thought the report of Capt. Lean explanatory, and regretted that he could afford no further information.

A DIRECTOR observed that it was perfectly clear they could not get copper without labour, and it should be borne in mind that they had only expended 500*l.* He had, however, felt with the honourable proprietor that some further information would be desirable, and had instructed his own agent to visit the mine for that purpose.

A DIRECTOR intimated that a gentleman was in the room who had just returned from the property, and who would probably state his views upon the subject.

Mr. PRETEL (the gentleman referred to) said he was not sufficiently acquainted with mining operations to state whether there was the existence of a lode, but from what he had seen and heard on the spot he thought it fair to presume that the day was not far distant when the shareholders would have their anticipations confirmed.

In reply to a shareholder, the CHAIRMAN stated that Mr. Ripley, who discovered the property, received from the company a rent charge of 300*l.* a year, which sum he would continue to receive as long as the mine was worked. Mr. Ripley was a large shareholder, and had a deep interest in the concern, the local management of which he was to have undertaken, but in consequence of the prevalence of the yellow fever in the district he had not visited the property since he became a director. He was not, however, to receive any remuneration for his services beyond the rent charge already alluded to, and that sum he would receive whether he discharged the duties or not.

A SHAREHOLDER said it appeared to him that Mr. Ripley, having made his bargain with the company, took no further interest in their affairs.

The CHAIRMAN replied that that was not so; the directors had often had occasion to consult Mr. Ripley, who had afforded them every information they required.

A SHAREHOLDER thought Mr. Ripley ought, in courtesy to the meeting, to have attended to-day; the shareholders were quite as much entitled to information as the directors were.

Several shareholders expressed an opinion that no stress ought to be laid upon Mr. Ripley's absence; they could not see the absolute necessity for his attendance.

A SHAREHOLDER observed that Mr. Ripley had still a very large interest in the property. He (the shareholder) thought some of the gentlemen who had addressed the meeting premature in the opinion they had expressed in reference to the mines. If they were to go down to Cornwall they would find, in numerous instances, mines which had not developed themselves in less than three or four years; at least, they had not been brought to maturity in a less period than he had stated. Now, he must confess that, with regard to Capt. Lean's reports of their property in Jamaica, he was perfectly satisfied; they were extremely cautious, and he liked them the better for it. He preferred them to glowing reports, and if there was one thing more than another that the shareholders ought to admire, it was the very cautious manner in which these reports were given. The inference was, that Capt. Lean would not make any statement that he was not fully prepared to justify. As a shareholder, he had no desire to magnify the property. It was, in fact, a question of time; but, taking matters as they stood, he though they had every reason to be satisfied with the prospects and [illegible] of the mine.

The CHAIRMAN, with regard to the statement of there being 300 tons of ore, he wished it to be understood that such report had never originated from the directors. He believed that Mr. Taylor had intimated that he was of opinion they might expect to obtain that quantity, but neither Mr. Ripley nor any one employed had ever stated that there were more than 120 tons.

The SECRETARY [illegible] the meeting that printed forms had been prepared and sent out to Jamaica to be filled up, so that the precise statement of the quantity of ore obtained could be seen at a glance. There had not, however, been time for those returns to be made, but the forms could be seen at the office, and shareholders could inspect them at any time when filled up.

A SHAREHOLDER thought such a plan did away entirely with many of the suggestions which had been offered.

The CHAIRMAN spoke in high terms of the character of Capt. Lean, and remarked that Mr. Taylor had frequently congratulated the directors in obtaining the services of a captain of such unquestionable ability.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings, which terminated far more satisfactorily than they commenced.

Original Correspondence.

THE COPPER TRADE.

SIR,—I send you the totals of copper, &c., with the corrected standard and produce, for the year ending with 30th June last, quoted thus:—

	Ore.	Copper.	Amount.	Prod.	Stand.
CORNWALL	180,095 t.	11,839 t.	£1,124,561	6⅝	136¾
SWANSEA	29,244 t.	4,363 t.	452,391	14¼	118¾

Which should stand thus:—

	Ore.	Copper.	Amount.	Prod.	Stand.
CORNWALL	180,095 t.	13,615 t.	£1,124,561	7½	100
SWANSEA	29,244 t.	5,016 t.	452,391	17⅛	96¾

Gray's Inn-square, Holborn, Aug. 3. THOMAS IRVING HILL.

THE COPPER TRADE.

SIR,—The letter from "A Smelter," in your excellent Journal of the 23d July, is a well-written production, and has but one fault—it is palpably untrue. Our complaints of the state of the copper trade have gone forth to the world, and are embodied in a single resolution—viz., "That the competition is unhealthy, and the purchasers combined, to the prejudice of all fair sales," and this, the grave charge against the smelters, your correspondent overlooks altogether. We do not deny the right, or impugn the sound commercial principle, to buy as cheaply and sell as dearly as possible; but we do deny the right of any set of persons combining to purchase our ores at their own price, without any reference to the present or prospective value of copper. It is not true, as stated by "A Smelter," that the several companys referred to were "entirely ruined" by the trade; they fell to pieces from their own inherent weakness of constitution, and in every instance have been revived, and are at present working with success. Your correspondent might as well argue that the dissentions which unhappily distract the partnership of Messrs. Freeman and Co., and which may lead to the dissolution of that firm, are evidence of the impoverished state of the copper trade; neither is it true that these companies yielded to a combination of the "old houses" against them, as at the period of their secession from the trade, there was no such combination in existence, and these houses rather ceased to exist than died a violent death. The caution to capitalists from "A Smelter" is natural enough, and no doubt will be taken for what it is worth. Whilst in such a communicative spirit, why not give us the result of his operations for the past two years, by exhibiting his balance-sheet for the period? An "Anti-Monopolist" arrives at a tolerably just conclusion, notwithstanding some of his data are not correct; but I shall leave him to fight his own battle, which he is more capable of doing than a poor—MINER.

Redruth, August 2.

COPPER SMELTING.

SIR,—I observe in your last Journal a letter signed "A Smelter," and, if he is really a copper smelter, I do not think his combined brethren will thank him much for the line of advocacy which he adopts on their behalf, more particularly in his remarks respecting my communications. He states that he could have easily demolished my figures, by a simple statement *per contra*; but he does not do so, and, I suppose, considers his assertion to that effect quite sufficient to convince your numerous readers that such is the fact. He goes on to state that my own letter, giving a list of seven different companies which have failed, proves the fact that there is not a large profit obtained by copper smelting, and he then anticipates the answer that the old houses have combined against them, and thus prevented their success. His answer is perfectly correct, as it has invariably been the case that, when a new company has been formed, measures have been taken to prevent the possibility of its obtaining a profit, by raising the price of ore, or lowering the price of copper, so as frequently to leave a very considerable loss on the sale of the copper when made; and when the intruder has been driven out of the trade, measures are immediately taken to restore matters to the comfortable state in which they were placed before such intrusion. My statement went to show what the profits of the smelters were at the date of my letter, and they now still continue the same, and did not in any way relate to the rate of profits obtained during the time the intruder continued in the trade. One reason of the non-success of these various companies has been, insufficiency of capital to enable them to hold their ground for a sufficient time to defeat the combination; and another, the difficulty they have experienced in obtaining ores from the mines, from various obstacles being thrown in their way. All these difficulties would be at once removed by a smelting company being formed with a clear understanding between the miners and consumers of copper. It is a very poor argument to bring forward (as a "Smelter" in his letter has done), that because there exists a monopoly the capitalist should be frightened from the field; it must be only a greater proof to him that enormous profits are made by copper smelting, by the strenuous efforts made to keep the trade in the close position in which it has been for so many years. Monopolies have existed before in many of our staple commodities, and it is most strange that it has existed so long in such an important branch of our trade as that of the manufacture of copper. Only let a little exertion be made, and I am quite sure that, with British capital and British energy, such a state of things will be put an end to, and that not only the copper smelter, but the copper miner, will both receive that remuneration for their capital and industry that they most justly deserve.—ANTI-MONOPOLIST: *Swansea, July* 26.

PRODUCTIVE AND UNPRODUCTIVE STRATA.

SIR,—I have been much pleased in reading the remarks published in your Journal relative to productive and unproductive strata. This subject is beginning to engage the attention of those who are interested in mining. For want of more attention in times past to this important matter, there can be no doubt but that great sums of money have been wasted. Too many, in choosing a mine to invest their capital in, have been guided in their choice by the appearance of the lodes alone.

We have abundance of evidence around us, when we look at those mines which have been worked, and are still working, and which have produced scarcely any ores, to convince any thoughtful person that looking at the lode itself is not a safe guide: there are other circumstances to be taken into account in order to form an opinion as to the capabilities of those lodes being productive. The composition of the strata has a great deal to do with the productiveness of lodes, in my opinion. Now, the question that will arise is this, if there is any difference in the composition of productive and unproductive strata, wherein does that difference consist?

I have been looking at what your correspondents have written on this subject, some of whom are convinced that some channels of ground are favourable to the production of copper, while others are not. Yet not one has attempted to describe such strata, or if there is any perceivable difference to be seen in their colour or composition. Capt. Pill tells us that in his neighbourhood there are 12 mines working, or have worked, in what he calls unproductive strata, but he has not said one word, that I am aware, as to their composition; if he had done so, it might have been of some service.

Having had my attention directed to this subject some years since, and having taken the trouble to compare the strata of those mines which have produced large quantities of copper with those that have not, I beg to offer to parties interested the result of my observations on this important subject, confining those observations to the clay-slate formation. In comparing the unproductive strata with the productive, I find this important difference in their composition. The clay-slate of those mines that have produced large quantities of copper contains a great proportion of quartz and felspar, when in the clay-slate of those mines that have produced little if any copper very little of those two elements are found. The clay slate of the productive mines is found to be of a hard compact nature, while that of the unproductive ones is easily decomposed on being exposed to the influence of the atmosphere; though it is not always found to be the case that soft killas is unproductive. I am well aware, in selecting examples, that I am in danger of exposing myself to severe strictures from those who are no believers in productive and unproductive strata. Those who have acted all their lives on the old maxim of "where it is, there it is," and who say it is all nonsense to talk about a difference in strata; such persons say, if all act according to those strata, then all speculation will come to an end. This is not my opinion; I believe this subject was more studied than it is we should not hear of so many mines stopping, with such heavy losses, and parties leaving mining, and seeking other means for an investment of their capital.

Now, the examples that I shall give in support of what I have said about the strata of unproductive mines are two. The first I take is Wheal Union, which is situated a little to the west of Redruth. The adventurers did a considerable quantity of work in that mine, and from its locality being just to the east of Carn Brea, and on the same lodes, they expected to have had a mine that would have paid them for their outlay. After a considerable sum of money being spent, the mine was stopped, the lode having found very little if any ore. The second mine I would mention is West Tolgus. This mine is situated to the north of North Pool. After spending about 12,000*l.*, it was condemned, and the materials drawn up and sold. If we compare the strata of the first mine with that of East Pool, East Wheal Crofty, Dolcoath, and Stray Park Mines, which have produced immense quantities of copper, we shall find the important difference that I have named as characterising productive and unproductive strata, the one being thickly impregnated with quartz and felspar, the other containing very little, if any, in its composition. In comparing the stratum of the second unproductive mine with North Pool, its neighbour, which is in a bed of greystone, and is known to contain a large quantity of felspar in its composition, we shall find the same important difference, the clay-slate of West Tolgus Mine having very little, if any, quartz or felspar in it.

Now, with such facts before us, what conclusion can we come to but this, that in order to expect to have a mine to pay in clay-slate, it is necessary that the clay-slate shall contain a pretty considerable quantity of those two elements in its composition? I agree with some of your correspondents, that great care should be used before condemning a mine on account of its strata; possibly there may be a bed of uncongenial strata overlying one more favourable for the production of copper, as in the case of Wheal Seton; they worked in that mine for several years without raising any ores, but as soon as they got down in the same kind of ground as they have in North Roskear, they had ores in immense quantities. I hope that this matter will be followed up by your correspondents, and that those who are interested in mining will turn their attention to this important subject. AN OBSERVER.

GOLD BY TRANSMUTATION.

SIR,—M. Tiffereau (page 451 of your last) is not the first modern claimant of this discovery. You may remember a like claim (I think from Liverpool), promising a supply on the large scale in two or three months, which we hear no more of it; and I can offer a further reason for looking with doubt at any other such claim. For some years, analogies and other phenomena have led diligent chemists to infer that metals had an element of a molecular arrangement in common; and their natural alliances in pairs or threes having nearly specific resemblances, seemed to indicate more than the possibility of their being mutually convertible. The electric force, in its various modifications, seeming to be the general agent of chemistry, as well in nature as in art, I was led by several considerations (unnecessary to detail here) to try, as a preliminary experiment, the effect of a continued passage of a copious current of gentle electricity through a metal in a fluid state. As the easiest way of doing this, and regarding them as electricity as an extensive agent in nature, I cast a pair of broad plates of antimony and bismuth, with handles 3 in. long to reach beyond the heat. The plates were then soldered together, the handles standing out in contrary directions, and a stout copper conductor soldered to each handle. They were then insulated over a small gas flame (not enough to melt the bismuth) and the copper conductors, the ends amalgamated, plunged into the ends of a slightly bent tube, filled with quicksilver. This was continued six weeks, the electric current daily tested with a magnetic needle (and other cautions tedious to detail), and the mercury withdrawn at the end of that period. One-half of it was then distilled, and another portion dissolved and analysed; but proved to be still mercury as pure as at first. The portions adhering to the copper conductors were likewise separately tested, and found to contain no other admixture than copper. This result neither disposed me to proceed further at the time nor to have a ready ear for the multiplied claims of the discovery, unsupported by tangible evidence. The publication of a process of such immense value can hardly be expected; but the "wholesale supply" at a rate lower than gold can be purchased would go far to satisfy our doubts.

July 28. J. PRIDEAUX.

PRACTICAL REMARKS ON GOLD MINING.

SIR,—Since my return to England from a gold-producing country (Australia) I have been asked, by several gentlemen connected with mining, my opinion respecting gold-bearing veins, or lodes. To the enquiries I will reply in general terms. It is upwards of 30 years since I was first employed in gold-bearing or producing countries. I will first state what I have seen myself, and then give the results of my enquiries from miners and others who have visited different parts which I have not seen.

From my own observations, I can state the fact that I have never seen a quartz lode or vein pay for working 10 fms. below the bottom of the surface or earthy matter accumulated there from the wash or other causes. In Mexico the gold has been found associated with silver and galena. In Brazil it has almost always been found in the jacotinga, or mundic (pyrites), lodes. At the Cata Branca Mines there were antimony pyrites when I was there, mixed with the common lodestone. If I were to name all the mines which have come under my notice, it would far exceed the limits for an article in your valuable Journal; suffice it for me to state what has come under my notice and observation, with a few remarks from others.

In the Australian gold colonies there has not been any workings carried down to the depth I have named: from my enquiries from miners who have been in Chili, they tell me that the gold has been found, which makes in depth below the gossan, to be associated with silver or copper ores, but I have never heard that a pure quartz lode has paid to work below the depth I have described. I have had many opportunities during the last 20 years to mix with miners and others who have visited all the gold-producing districts of the United States, and they have told me that the same law holds good in that country: it is the same in Columbia.

Some of your readers may ask, why is it reported that such rich quartz lodes or veins are found in California? to them I cannot give an answer only that I wrote to my brother, who is in that country, giving him my views on this matter, and his reply is, that he has not found any lode or veins, such as I had described to him, in that country. Quartz lodes have been found very productive in many countries at some spots, on the backs of the lodes, near the surface; for instance, where the backs or surface parts of the lodes are of a rotten or friable nature, when there is a plenty of gossan, oxide of iron in masses, ochreous stances, or full of cavities, and of a loose nature, and sometimes mixed with manganese. It has also been found at a greater depth, when the quartz has been of a granulated character.

In writing these few practical observations on quartz veins and lodes producing gold, I wish to point out to the public that I have never found or heard of a pure quartz lode having been worked to a profit below the depth of 10 fathoms; and I can freely state, that in troubling you with these remarks I have no object in view but what is for the benefit of the mining captains who may be employed examining, recommending and working gold lodes and veins; and the adventurer, who knows very little of mining but what is furnished to him by his mining agent in your valuable Journal. I trust all mining agents who can point out a different result will lay it before the public, with that candour which the question deserves. I have found short shoots, or pipes, in a lode [illegible] deeper than I have described, when it has been associated with [illegible] schistus in a great profusion; but they have never been worked to any great extent with profit.

To conclude: quartz lodes, or veins, which are not accompanied or associated with some of the various substances I have described, have never, to my knowledge been worked to a profit only at or near the surface; when we descend there is less gossan, oxide of iron, the quartz becomes more compact, gold less plentiful, and it has generally been discontinued before we reach the depth described.

If you think, Mr. Editor, this paper deserving a place in your Journal, I shall be very well pleased. If you insert it, I may be subjected to good-natured remarks. This I do not mind, as my sole object is to draw from others, in return for these my own experiences, what they may know on the subject, for the general benefit of all, and, amongst the rest, those who may be drawn into mining adventures by the specious promises of a fine prospectus.—JOHN DALLEY. *St. Austell, Cornwall, Aug.* 4.

THE MELBOURNE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—The chairman, the Earl of Devon, not having replied to my enquiry of the 9th July, as to how this company's affairs are progressing, I now beg to call the special attention of shareholders to the fact, and to suggest that a few of the more influential ones, residing in and about London, should exert themselves to obtain information. I consider this step the more absolutely necessary, as a friend of mine last week received a note from the offices, stating that *no transfers can be effected at present, the secretary being from home!* Why is this important branch of business suspended for the reason assigned? On referring to the prospectus, I find the names of Sir James Anderson, Bart., and Col. Chatterton, K.H., M.P., and I trust, as gentlemen of honour and high standing, as their titles lead me to imagine they are, they will immediately relieve the anxiety of shareholders, by at once publicly announcing what steps are being taken by the committee of management to further the interests of the company, and hope the insertion of this in your next Journal will show the honorable chairman and directors that there is a pressing necessity that some information should be immediately afforded, to exonerate themselves from suspicion, and that now all matters connected with the Melbourne Gold Mining Company will be brought before the public in a straightforward honest way. GEO. GRESHAM.

Lincoln, Aug. 1.

THE UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—In the report of the meeting which appeared in your Journal last week, an important remark made by Mr. Phillips is omitted; that gentleman said that the profit made at the La Lux, in Guanaxuato, and the Veta Grande, in Zacatecas, had been wholly expended in working old mines, and warned the United Mexican Company not to pursue the same course. According to the report, it would appear that the company mentioned by Mr. Phillips had shared a profit of 1,600,000*l.*

July 1. A SHAREHOLDER.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.

SIR,—Perhaps a few lines from a practical assayer may help to consolate the short-sighted watchman upon the subject of gold in England. I beg to say I have procured a lamp of the Poltimore auriferous gossan, and made analysis of it in three different ways, and each have produced what I consider very satisfactory results, and consider it a most excellent thing for all parties who have been fortunate enough to get shares in the concern; the quantity of ore operated upon in each experiment was 50 dwts., and each 50 dwt. of ore produced 6 grains of beautiful metallic gold. I think this a sufficient proof to satisfy any reasonable-minded man upon the good prospects of gold in England.—A SUBSCRIBER: *Birmingham, Aug. 4.*

LEWIS MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—At the last meeting of this company some very unkind and unfair remarks were made, or said to have been made, by Mr. Thomas Watson, on the conduct of Captain Mark Reed, which I expected to see answered in the last number of your Journal; and I find that they would have been answered if Mr. Watson himself had not promised to write a letter to you on the subject. Mr. Watson alleges that he did not say what your report made him say of Captain Reed; it is, therefore, presumed that some "enemy" caused those remarks to be inserted, for the purpose of doing an injury to an upright man. It is extremely unfair thus to attack a servant of the company, in his absence, and in the absence of any just grounds for the same; for I heard Capt. Reed say that he is ready to meet any charge that may be brought against him from any quarter whatever, and as he is to attend the next meeting, I would suggest that any adventurer having any charge to prefer would then do so, giving Captain Reed notice of the particulars, that he may be ready to meet the same on that occasion. I hate to see such unwarrantable attacks on parties whose character for integrity, ability, and attention to duties, will bear investigation, like those of Captain Reed.

Truro, Aug. 4. R. SYMONS.

EXMOOR WHEAL ELIZA.

SIR,—So, according to Mr. Ennor's opinion, we are to have in this mine "a course of white carbonate of iron." No doubt "he is the man, and wisdom shall die with him." But, may I venture to correct this statement, which appears to be void of truth? A lode of carbonate of iron I have never seen; but I have worked in some of the richest copper mines in England, and have always thought that, before any large quantity of ore was discovered, parties who speculated judged of the character of a lode from ocular inspection, or by accredited deputies, and has Mr. Ennor been officially appointed to inspect this mine? I have heard that he has never seen it: well, for his better information, allow me to say, that we have in the bottom of the 30 fm. level a lode 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom, in which we have sunk a winze 9 ft., and find the ore to continue, and the lode to be larger as we go down. It was formerly supposed that this lode was operated on at the 24 fm. level; but it is the opinion of practical mine agents who have recently seen it, that such is not the case; and a branch of this lode has been mistaken for the main one; but even supposing the converse to be the truth, we have here strong indications of copper, and it was thought advisable to sink deeper, in order to obtain it. When the middle lode at the 36 fm. level was developed, its extraordinary kindliness so absorbed the attention of the directors, that they thought only of staking to the 50 fm. level to prove it, and nothing is done in that level to prove the south lode. In the 50 fm. level I look in vain for a "lode of carbonate of iron;" but we have a lode 4 ft. wide, with branches, standing to the north and south, composed of capel, quartz, maudic, and as beautiful prian as I have known to accompany a copper lode, and which produces some fine stones of copper ore. Mr. Ennor may prejudge us if he pleases; but there is not a course of ore at this level I, with many others, shall be mistaken. He, "to enable the public to judge for themselves," I ask, if large lodes of gossan at the surface,—a lode worth 2 tons of ore per fathom at 12 fms. deep,—if a lode 2 ft. wide at the 24 fm. level, composed almost entirely of mundic, with carbonate of copper, and other large lodes of gossan and mundic, spotted with copper ore,—if an exceedingly large lode at the 36 fm. level, composed of mundic, fluor-spar, quartz, and in some places producing good stones of copper ore, and from which lode there comes water so strongly mineralised as to change all the *iron* with which it comes in contact into malleable copper,—if a lode at the 50 fm. level, 4 ft. wide, producing fine specimens of copper ore, are indications corroborative of Mr. Ennor's statements, so often be, for we have them in abundance.—WM. DUNSTAN: *Aug. 1.*

MOUATIS'S IMPROVED SYPHON.

SIR,—I am surprised that some one has not long since noticed the absurd statements which have appeared from time to time in the *Mining Journal* respecting Mouatis's Improved Syphon," and which may possibly have led some, who are unacquainted with hydraulics, to suppose that this wonderful application of the pressure of the atmosphere is going to work a complete revolution in the mode of unwatering mines, and of pumping water generally. In the last Journal it is stated, that Nature will do the work of 1000 horses" (why not 10,000 or 1,000,000), "without the assistance of mechanical power," and "that one or" (to make assurance doubly sure) "a 2-horse" engine, with the syphons, will lift water from a shaft 300 ft. deep, which would require a 150-horse engine, with the usual mode of applying the power. This is the greatest discovery of modern times, wonderful as discoveries have been of the last half century! Many an attempt has been made to discover the perpetual motion, but no one, I apprehend, ever contemplated such beneficial results from such a discovery as the one now made by Mr. Mouatis is calculated to produce. It is evident that the most *powerful water-wheels* may now be erected by the side of, or near lakes or rivers, and the water pumped up to work them by the pressure of the atmosphere—or, as your correspondent calls it, "Nature"—through Mr. Mouatis's syphons. For the manufacturer and miner these prospects are dazzling, and it appears almost a pity to cast a stone amongst such brittle wares,—in these practical days, however, statements calculated to gull the public will not do. We must have facts, and to facts I would wish to call Mr. Mouatis and your "correspondent's" attention.

Upon examination, I believe that what are called "syphons" will be found, in fact, to be a lot of ill-arranged drawing lifts. It is true, that the pressure of the atmosphere will lift water 32 or 33 feet in a vacuum; and if, when "Nature" presses on the water at the bottom of what Mr. Mouatis calls the syphon, it would also form a vacuum at the top of it, the desired result would be obtained; but the atmosphere, instead of forming a vacuum, *still*, unfortunately, press upon the piston with the same force that it does on the water below, and, consequently, the same power is required to remove the atmosphere from the top and to form the vacuum (exclusive of friction), as the atmosphere, or "Nature," exercises on the water at the bottom; therefore, no power can by any possibility be gained.

It is also stated, that the pistons are to be moved "by a lever power," and "thereby doubling their power." Any one acquainted with mechanics, must be well aware that in the lever, or screw, what is gained in power is lost in time, and *vice versâ*; the assertion, therefore, of the power being doubled by the use of the lever is perfectly ridiculous.—J. W.: *Mold, July 26.*

GOLD IN ENGLAND.—In the advertisement from the Poltimore Mining Company, which appeared in our columns last week, and which is repeated in the present Journal, an error of transcription occurred in the copy forwarded to us. It is now rectified, but it is nevertheless necessary to mention the circumstance, so as to explain the apparent contradiction which was made to appear in Mr. Wilson's report. That gentleman recommended the selection of the richer from the poorer gossan, yet immediately proceeded to say that he would shortly submit the details of a method by which all the gossan could be made remunerative. The words "although for the present" should have been inserted previous to the recommendation. This makes the paragraph consistant, and removes the doubtful impression which previously existed in reading the sentence. It is, indeed, a matter of no small importance that the poorer gossans should be made commercially beneficial, and the promised details of the method will be looked for with much interest. The very poorest auriferous gossan which has been met with at the Poltimore, has given a yield in bulk of 8 dwts. of gold per ton, which is equivalent to about 35s. (the Poltimore gold being of the value of 4*l.* 5s. 9d. per oz.), which, under the present expense of transit and reduction, would be little, if any, profit at St. Helens. What has already been effected from gold in England, has completely driven to the wind the narrow-minded theory of the old school, that it costs 2*l.* to realise 1*l.* from British auriferous ores; and if Mr. Wilson proves that a yield of 8 dwts. can be made profitable, a total revolution will be accomplished, and any yield above that quantity will, of course, increase materially the value of deposits of auriferous gossan. The returns from the Poltimore gossan, in bulk of not less than 20 tons, taken promiscuously from the lode, have varied from 8 to 20 dwts. of gold per ton. Captain Moorsom and Mr. Mitchell have both contended that 5 to 10 dwts. would produce good returns to the shareholders if the gossan was re-assayed on the mine, and they are now proceeding on this basis in respect of the Britannia Mining Company. The reduction-works, we understand, are fast approaching completion, and all the machinery necessary for this purpose is prepared.

We are glad to observe, from an advertisement in another part of our Journal, that it is contemplated again to put to work the old Garden Mine, near St. Just. This mine has been worked for tin over a period longer than any within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the district in which it is situate, and may be said to have yielded large returns on an average during the whole time. It has only been out of work for a year, when it was abandoned in consequence of the necessity of erecting machinery which those in whose possession it was had not the means to erect. Large quantities of tinstuff, assaying from 69½ to 71½ per cent., are still left in the mine, and several fine leaders of tin are ready for working on as soon as the water is drawn out, which the present company purpose doing by placing a suitable engine at one of the adit shafts. The works below surface are most extensive, two deep adits having been driven from the sea. The committee have wisely chosen a capital sufficient to carry on the works spiritedly and extensively, and they offer the assurance of very early returns after the mine has been cleared. Of the value of the position of Garden Tin Mine nothing need be said, since it is in, perhaps, the finest tin district in the county of Cornwall, and is in close proximity to those celebrated dividend-paying mines, the Boscaswell Downs, Ding Dong, Levant, Botallack, and Balleswidden. The reports of Dr. Watson and the captains of the above mines give every encouragement for the present prosecution of the works, and afford prospects of great returns hereafter.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALBION CLAY-WORKS.—During the last fortnight, we have built two more large pans, capable of holding from 70 to 80 tons each, which now makes six finished, and have commenced clearing and opening another pit with mica runs or drags, for the purpose of saving the best mica. We have been actively and uninterruptedly washing day and night, and have several hundred tons of clay in pits and pans; but in consequence of the continued rainy weather for some weeks past, we have been totally prevented from drying. Should dry weather set in, we shall save a large quantity in a short time. The clay continues improving in quality in the bottom of the stope, and is remarkably productive. The bottom level is not proceeding so fast as I could wish, from the hardness of the ground; but I hope we shall get through the tight bar soon. I am anxious for the completion of this level, as it will be highly advantageous when finished.. The carpenter and masons will finish the account-house this week.—W. C. MORGAN: August 1.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode at Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 110 fm. level, is 6 ft. wide, worth for copper ore 100*l.* per fm. for the whole length of the shaft; the lode in the 110, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 40*l.* per fm. The 110 is being driven west of Fryer's shaft 1 fm., where the lode is not yet met with; it is very probable we shall have 2 fms. more to drive before we intersect the lode. All the other tutwork operations are just as reported last week. The tribute department of this mine continues to look well.

ANNA MARIA (LISKEARD).—I have carefully examined the cross-cut, and on measuring it is driven about 27 fms. from shaft; the branches that are cut are very small and far apart, so that I believe the lode is still ahead of us. The ground is very good for driving, and we shall continue to drive on towards the lode, which I think we must cut in a few fathoms more. In the meantime, I have put some men to clear up the shaft on the lode, and sink on it, that we may see what underlie it takes, as possibly we may find the underlie changed, and, if so, no doubt it will be all right. I hope I shall soon be able to confirm my opinion in this matter.—R. DUNSTAN: Aug. 3.

APPLEDORE.—I am glad to find that we have cut some lead in the western lode in the 50; it is 2 ft. wide, chiefly composed of peach and spar, with mundic and lead. We hope soon to record an improvement.—ROBERT DUNSTAN.

BAT HOLES.—The cross-cut in the 60 fm. level, driving towards the Cornish lode, is now in 3 fms.; ground favourable for driving. The Wood lode, in the 48 fm. level, driving south, is 3 ft. 6 in. wide, producing lumps of lead ore occasionally, but not to set any value on at present. The stopes in the bottom of the 48 north, are producing about 9 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 18 fm. level, north of the whim shaft, will yield 8 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. On the Californian lode the stopes are worth 5*l.* per fathom for lead ore; we have a great many fathoms of ground laid open on this lode just of the same character, consequently we intend increasing the number of men in this department at our earliest convenience.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking under the 115, is 3 ft. wide, and yielding good saving work. We shall take down the lode in the different levels this week. We weighed at Morwelham on Friday last (July 29)—April ores, 161 tons 10 cwts. 2 qrs.; and sampled May ores, computed 160 tons (21 cwts.)

BICTON CONSOLS.—The lode in the 44 fm. level south is very large, producing good stones and spots of ore in the spar and in the flookan. From the rise in the back of the 34 fm. level we have drawn a splendid pile of work. The mine is looking well. No alteration in the other parts.

BIRCH ALLER.—In the 40 fm. level, south of engine-shaft, the lode presents just the same appearance as was stated in my last report. In the 30 fm. level, south of engine-shaft, the lode is 3½ feet big, with beautiful lead, blende, and mundic, in a beautiful light matrix; it is showing a decided improvement since I wrote you last, and a more promising lode cannot be seen; it is getting out of the influence of the hill, and seems to be more settled. In the 30 north the winze is rather spare for sinking, but in character the ground is presenting the same appearance as the level below. In the south whim-shaft the ground continues spare for sinking, but the stratum of ground looks very congenial for making lead below. The engine and machinery are performing their duties well.

BOLENOWE.—The ground in the engine-shaft is more favourable for sinking. We are now sinking a winze to ventilate the 10 and 20 fm. levels. The engine-shaft is about 5 fms. below the 30. The lode in the 20 is 4 ft. wide.

BOSCARNE.—We have sunk the engine-shaft about 6 feet below the 40—ground moderate. At Tregear engine-shaft we have sunk about 10 fms. below the adit; and in consequence of the increase of water, we think it expedient to drive to cut the lode as early as possible, which we expect to do in a week or 10 days. At Dunmear, we are driving east and west on the flookan part of the lode; its component parts are decomposed clay, interspersed with fine mundic, and a small portion of spar; the ground is favourable for driving, this is certainly an indication of the lode in the Dunmear-hill, from the top of which we are sinking a shaft to prove the same, and in doing so we find it is from 2 to 3 feet in width, with similar indications met with in driving the level. We are pushing on all our operations as fast as possible.—July 30.

BOSORN.—The stope in the 40, west of engine-shaft, on Bellan lode, is producing some good tin, and the rock is much broken by intersecting branches, which are favourable indications. Halket's shaft sinking below the 40 fm. level is poor, and the ground hard; but west in the level the tin appears to take a dip west from the shaft, and is worth about 12*l.* per fm. for tin. The other points in this part of the mine are much as usual. The 40 fm. level at Flat-rod shaft, on North Bosorn lode, is poor, but kindly; the lode is about 1 ft. wide, and letting off much water. The lode in the 40 east is not taken down, contains some tin, lets off water, is crossed by several fissures, and has an easy character. The winze over the 40 east end, sinking below the 50 fm. level, has about 4 fms. more to communicate with the former level; the lode in the winze is about 1 ft. wide, and contains some good tin. This appears at present a kindly speculation, and should be prosecuted with vigour. The Well level has not yet intersected any lode; but will do so shortly by extending it. The ground is a little harder than usual.—JOHN TRURAN: July 29.

BRITANNIA LEAD MINE (LLANARMON).—Our level is producing some good specimens of ore, and for the last two or three days' working the vein widens in the manner that you would stretch open your two fingers. As soon as there is any further news worth notice I will forward it to you.—OLIVER KING: Aug. 3.

BUTTERDON.—The lode in the adit end, driving south, is 1½ ft. wide, much improved since last week, and will produce at present 6 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. —price for driving the end, 60s. per fm.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—Since last report, we have intersected a lode in driving north in Varnish's 20 fm. level, and are of opinion that this is a part of the copper lode to which our operations are directed in this part of the mine; the lode cut is 18 in. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and copper, and underlying more than the north part of the lode, as seen upwards—hence we have intersected this part of the lode at a distance of 12 ft. north of shaft. We find by our working plan that the great cross-course, seen in the stone quarry, is 10 fms. east of the point where we shall cut the copper lode in the 20, and by examining this lode in the adits east of this cross-course, the lode is more productive of copper than westward; we, therefore, purpose to drive east in the 20 on the lode cut to prove the same east of cross-course, and continue the cross-cut north until we are satisfied the lode is cut through. In extending the 20 east to the cross-course, I expect the eastern ground will be drained to a considerable extent, opening ground for mundic and copper tribute. The stopes in the bottom of the shallow adit, east of the cross-course, produced good stuff for mundic, and some fine copper ore. There is no alteration to report in the mundic pitches generally. In the north mine, we find difficulty in setting the tin pitches in the old backs, and recommend sinking Caroline's shaft to open fresh ground on the tin lode below the old works. We have not cut the lode in the 42 fm. level northward, ground favourable. The kilns, arsenic mill, and all our machinery are in good working order.—Aug. 1.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—The lode in the 10 fm. level west will produce 2½ tons per fm., worth at least 25*l.* per ton. The 20 west is only a few fms. behind the 10. Our sampling on Wednesday last was 25 tons, of about 10½ produce.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—The engine-shaft is down to the 33 fm. level; at this point we have opened east about 2 fms., and have made every preparation for cutting the peat; as soon as this is finished, we shall commence driving on the course of the lode. The 22 fm. level is now driving west of the engine-shaft in the gossan under the lode; no lode has yet been taken away from the back of this level. The same level to the east of the shaft is also driving in gossan; the lode has for some time been disordered with the slide. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 10 fm. level continues much as usual. We shall, on Monday next, commence cross-cutting the lode again east of Fat-work cross-cut. We have opened about 8 fms. under this lode; and from the numerous branches we have gone through (the whole of which runs into the lode), we may expect it to be productive. We are now clearing another parcel of tin, which will be sold to-morrow; as far as we can yet judge, it will be about 4 tons. We should have had a larger quantity if the accident had not occurred during the month.

CHURCHSTOKE.—We are repairing the road which the heavy rains have much injured. We have made no further progress, as we are waiting the arrival of the engine.

COMBMARTIN CONSOLS.—The lode in the adit level is much the same as when I last wrote, altogether a beautiful lode, carrying a great deal of spar, white iron, and beautifully impregnated with silver-lead ore; I have never seen the lode looking better than at present since we first commenced driving on its course. We have driven 39 fms. on the course of the lode, and find it quite regular throughout, with well-defined walls; we have commenced bringing up the lobby towards the wheel-pit. I have put two men to sink one of the shode pits on No. 2 lode 9 ft. deeper, then to drive a fathom or two to ascertain its course and underlie before we can decide where to fix for our main engine-shaft. I have also put men to open a quarry and dig stopes to build the walls for the wheel-pit, smiths' shop, &c.—J. TREWEEKE.

CONISTON UNITED.—Our cross-cuts are going on much as usual. The lode east of the shaft is large, but not rich, though producing occasionally good stones of very rich ore. We have a change of ground much for the better.—J. BOUNDY.

CRAIG-Y-MWYN.—We have to report a marked improvement this month, having during the last week cut into massive ore in No. 3 level, in places showing a solid width of 2 ft.; should this continue it will yield from 3 to 4 tons per fm.; in roofing up in this level the rib of ore looks very promising to the west. In the 6 fm. level below we have four men driving to the east on good paying work, but this course does not look so promising at present in the 10 east. In No. 4 level we are sinking the sump deeper; the vein here is about 3 feet wide, with a fine rib of ore going to the west, and holding well down.

CREETOWN.—The engine-shaft is now sunk below the 12 fm. level 3 fms. 5 ft.; the lode is small and the ground is hard, which is against us in sinking. The 12 fm. level west is a little improved; the lode is from 10 in. to 1 ft. wide, with spots of copper and lead, and is yielding a good deal of water. In the 12 fm. level east the lode is still split, but poor. The stopes in the back of No. 3 are still yielding some good lead. No. 4 level is stopped for the present. All the other things are progressing as usual.—J. RICHARDS.

CUBERT UNITED.—The engine-shaft has been sunk during the past week about 2 feet. The appearances of the lode are much the same as stated in our last, but the ground has become somewhat harder. The lode in the 45 west has improved in appearances, and there are prospects of having a good lode there before long; at this level, to the east, the north part of the lode has not yet been attained by the cross-cut. The lode in the 35 west is still kindly, and producing some good bunches of lead, with other very favourable indications; in this level, to the east, the lode at present is poor. The lode in the 25 west has improved, consisting principally of kindly quartz and casual stones of lead, altogether very promising; the lode in the winze sinking under this level to the east is still producing some good bunches of lead. The new grass shaft, west of Mexico, has not yet been commenced, but hope to do so in a day or two. The delay has been occasioned by a difficulty in fixing a site, the ground being in a wheat field. Trebellan Mine is now drained to the bottom, which we find to be about 6 feet below the 40. The 46 has been cleared 9 fms. north of engine-shaft, and 20 fms. south, but neither of the ends have as yet been attained; we hope, however, to be able to do so in the course of another week, so as to be enabled to ascertain the nature and quality of the lode. The south shaft is now clear 7 fms. below the 16, and hope in another week to have it clear to the 26, and soon after which we expect to have the south part of the mine sufficiently ventilated as to be enabled to clear the different levels with great facility. We have sampled a parcel of lead ores, computed 30 tons, as projected, samples of which have been forwarded to the respective buyers as usual, and the day fixed for declaring purchasers is Wednesday, the 17th inst.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE.—At Pascoe's level, No. 1 stope is still yielding some good ore. At No. 2 stope we have a lode 2½ ft. wide—1 ft. nearly solid ore. At Price's level in the east stope in the winze the lode is disordered by a cross-course. The lode in the western stope is just as last reported. At No. 5 level, No. 1 stope is improved; since last report this stope is now getting in the ore ground gone down in No. 6 level, and which we have driven about 10 fms. on. I intend to put on another pare further east to stope in this level, where I anticipate meeting with a good course of ore. At No. 6 level we have opened out a new stope in the east end, and find a lode standing about 2½ ft. wide, good ore throughout. No. 1 stope is still yielding a good supply of ore. At No. 2 stope we are getting near the winze, and expect to communicate in a few days, when we shall be able to take on a new stopes. At No. 3 stope the lode is disordered, and not so good as last report. At No. 7 level we have a large quantity of ore broken and ready for the crushers, which I purpose getting down to-morrow; the stopes are still yielding their usual quantity of ore. I have put on an additional pare at the west end of the stopes. The weather has been a great hindrance to our surface operations during the last fortnight. We shall get the wheel-pit complete in a few days, and ready to commence erecting the wheel next week. We have a cargo of ore waiting shipment at Carnarvon, which will be conveyed to Liverpool in a few days.—T. COLLIVER: Aug. 2.

CWMYSTWITH.—The Kingside adit level has passed through 4 or 5 fms. of ore ground in the last month, but the end is rather poor. Gill's lower level is in the lode, which is not looking so well as in the level above. The lode in Gill's upper level continues good: 55 tons of lead ore have been raised from this place in the last two months: 90 tons of ore will be sampled next week.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the 80 fm. level east is disordered by the cross-course, consequently it is not so good as last week; the lode in the 80 fm. level west will turn out about ⅓ ton of good ore per fathom. We have gone through about 3½ ft. of the lode in the 40 fm. level, composed of very strong capels, and a leader of ore about 6 in. wide, and from the quantity of water issuing from the end I am of opinion there is more lode further south.

DINAS GREAT COPPER.—There is no material change in the ground since I wrote to you last; there is about 4 fathoms more to drive in the No. 3 level to the copper ground in the sinking. We have very good copper in the No. 4 level, and it looks likely to continue, and also pieces of solid lead in No. 7, about ½ lb. weight, but not regular. You will, on Wednesday's post, have an estimate of crushers, as I expect them on the 2d. I have sent, per this post, the cost-sheet for July, payable on next Saturday.—W. FOX: Aug. 1.

DEVON WEST BEAM.—We have completed cutting a plat in the bottom of the whim-shaft, in the 20 fm. level, in order to drive a cross-cut south to intersect the lode, which the last company lost by keeping too much to the north. We have also driven the cross-cut south in the adit level from this shaft about 6 fms., where we have intersected a lode about 3 ft. wide, of a most promising character, yielding a little tin, but not rich enough for saving, underlying south 1½ foot in a fm., and the ground around it of a very congenial killas, the present price is 3*l.* per fm.; we think this to be the lode from which the former company rose the greatest part of their tin. We should recommend to repair the 10 fm. level west of the engine-shaft, and drive a cross-cut south from the whim-shaft to intersect this lode here also. We have driven the cross-cut south in the adit level to intersect the great copper and other tin lodes about 17 fms. 3 ft., the ground is still hard, the present price is 9*l.* per fm. Although the ground is hard, yet it is more promising, with veins of mundic and spar crossing the end, and the water becoming stronger. The ground in the cross-cut, driving south-east of the engine-shaft in the 20 fm. level, is rather harder than when last reported on, we have suspended the driving for the present. We have driven west in the 40 fm. level, on the north lode, about 7 fms. this lode appears to be opening wider on its course west, at present it is 2 ft. wide, saving work, but not rich; this is a most promising lode, and will prove, we have no doubt, very productive in tin; the present price for driving is 6*l.* per fm. We have driven the cross-cut in the 30 fm. level, north of the first north lode about 3 fms., to intersect this lode here also, the ground is favourable for driving, the present price is 5*l.* per fm. As near as we can judge; we have about 8 fms. further to drive to intersect this lode, when we shall rise from the 40 to the 30 fm. level; this will most likely lay open some good tin ground. The pitch in the back of the adit is looking rather better than we expected and the tributers getting good wages. We have repaired the burning-house, which is now in good order, and shall get the tin ready for market as soon as possible.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHŒNIX.—All matters are proceeding favourably; the new lode, which we have cut through in the cross-cut from the adit, is 6 feet wide, composed of blue peach, spar, prian, and spots of tin.

DUKE OF CORNWALL COPPER MINE (in the parish of St. Winnow, about three and a half miles south-east of Bodmin, and perhaps a mile east of the granite of Redmoor and Lanlivery).—The rock in which the mine is wrought is a very deep blue and thick bedded clay-slate, of which the cleavage dips from 8° to 20° towards the north-east. An elvan (felspar porphyry) course is believed to occur in the southern part of the sett, but it is not found in the workings, nor could I find it at the surface. Four of the lodes have a general bearing of about 25° south of east (magnetic), and the southern one of them dips towards the south, whilst all the others incline to the north: another vein (the caunter lode) bears 15° east of south, and dips towards the east; and three cross-courses, which run about north and south, also have an east inclination. The caunter lode and the cross-courses intersect and sometimes heave (displace) the other lodes. —[A] The south lode, visible in a few pits at the surface, is seen nowhere else, and as its dip is in an opposite direction to that of the other lodes, the distance between it and them increases in descending. It cannot, therefore, be conveniently wrought from the present shafts; and nothing further need, therefore, be said respecting it at present. The southern lode (No. 3) of the three which have a northern dip, has not been seen below the 30 fm. level. It is there from 4 in. to perhaps a foot in width, and consists of chlorite (peach) and quartz, spotted with iron-pyrites (mundic), and with traces of copper pyrites (yellow ore). The main lode (No. 2) and the north lode (No. 3) are so intimately connected, being never more than a few ft. apart, and frequently united, chiefly owing to the irregular dips of the latter, that it is scarcely possible to speak of them separately: the levels are sometimes driven on one, sometimes on the other of them. At the 20 fm. level, the gallery eastward has been extended on the main lode (No. 2), which varies very greatly in composition; often it consists of chlorite and quartz only, occasionally of quartz and iron pyrites with traces of chlorite, and in some parts a small vein of copper pyrites, mixed with iron pyrites, runs through a mass of chlorite. A winze [a small shaft between two galleries, but not reaching to the surface] has been sunk about 3 fms. below the level, and has yielded some very good stones of copper ore. Westward, at this level, as well as at the 30 fm., there is nothing to remark, except that the lode is not inviting, and but little has been done on it. Eastward, at the 30 fm. level, the lode has from time to time yielded fine lumps of copper ore, mixed with blende (sulphuret of zinc) and chlorite, but of these the traces in the eastern end of the level are now but few, the lode for the most part consisting at present of chlorite and quartz, with some iron pyrites. The lode is rather irregular in the eastern end of the 40 fm. level; but in this gallery the lode has afforded a little copper ore for some 8 or 10 fms. in length. Immediately opposite the engine-shaft a short but rich branch of copper ore extended both above and below the level; and still westward of it copper ore, in small quantities, is mixed with iron pyrites, blende and chlorite for about 7 fms. long. In the western end of this gallery, however, the lode is disordered. At the 50 fm. level, the two lodes (No. 1 and No. 2) are united, and form a mass of great width; the western level is driven on the southern (No. 2), and the eastern on the northern (No. 1) lode. Westward, the chief ingredient of the lode is chlorite, as indeed it also is in most of the shallower parts of the mine; but it also contains several veins of quartz, mixed with felspar, clay, and iron pyrites, and copper ore now and then occurs sparingly. Eastward the character of the lode is widely different, for it is chiefly composed of drusy quartz, which is frequently granular (sugary spar), felspar clay (prian), chlorite, abundance of iron pyrites, and numerous small veins and fine stours of copper pyrites. This improved appearance has been but recent, but it extends to the present end of the level. The caunter lode would probably have been classed with the cross-courses, had it not contained considerable quantities of copper ore; a circumstance rather uncommon, but not unexampled by cross-courses elsewhere: at the 20 fm. level it contained stones of copper ore near the intersection of the main and north lodes (No. 1 and No. 2); at the 30 fm. level, it is about 4 ft. wide, composed for the most part of quartz, but containing in a subordinate vein of chlorite, quartz, blende, and iron pyrites, copper ore in some quantity. At the 40 fm. level it does not exceed 1½ ft. in width, but here a rich vein of copper ore in a matrix of quartz extended not only the whole distance of the heave (displacement) of the main lode (3 or 4 ft.) but for some space beyond. [B] The engine-shaft is being sunk below the 50 fm. level, and is now about 4 fms. beneath it. The whole mine has hitherto been wrought with a single shaft, the ventilation is, therefore, very defective, which is highly prejudicial to the health of the workmen, and to the due prosecution of the works. To remedy this, another shaft has been commenced considerably east of the engine, but it is yet 11 fms. short of communication with the 20 fm. level. For the sake of a circulation of air, a rise has been opened from the 40 fm. to the 30 fm. level. With a view as well to examine the lode on which it is driven, as to intersect the southern of the three dipping lodes (No. 3), the 40 fm. level is in course of extension southward on the caunter lode.—[C] The exceeding bluness of the rock, although sometimes seen in copper mines, is far more characteristic of lead formations. Its structure and the position of its laminæ are favourable. You have several cross-courses; a circumstance usually considered advantageous. Although chlorite prevails to an extent which I have seldom or never seen elsewhere, the general composition and other characteristics of lodes may be, I think, considered favourable: the recent alteration in the lode at the 50 fm. level would, I believe, be thought highly encouraging anywhere. The generally thin distribution of copper ore through so many parts of the veins, as well as the smallness of the richer bunches of it, seem to indicate that you will have to go still deeper for your remuneration. As no mine has been wrought to any considerable extent in this district, we can draw our comparisons only from the distant localities: after the most careful consideration, however, that I am able to bestow on the question, I think you have a fair and reasonable prospect of ultimate success.—[D] It is certainly desirable to extend at the levels already attained your researches much further than they have yet been made; and this may be done at your present rate of expenditure; whilst you at the same time sink your shaft. The 50 fm. level eastward certainly ought to be continued, at least as long as it maintains its present encouraging appearance; and the 40 fm. level southward on the caunter lode should be extended until the lode No. 3 has been intersected. It is also almost imperative on you to obtain better ventilation. These three points, in addition to the sinking of the engine-shaft, are all I feel justified in recommending you to continue; but if circumstances render it desirable for you to reduce your expenditure within the narrowest possible limit, until trial at a greater depth—say at the 70 fm. level—shall have been made, the extension of the 50 fm. level eastward, whilst it continues promising, and the sinking of the engine-shaft are the points of paramount importance. Whether they can be carried on with your present imperfect ventilation seems doubtful; but a short trial would decide. If you continue to sink the mine it would be desirable to reach the deepest spot in the shortest possible time. The necessary preparations for driving must considerably impede the progress of sinking; it may, therefore, be prudent to consider whether it would not be better to sink from the 50 to the 70 fm. level without incurring the delay of examining the lodes at the 60 fm. level the while. If this suggestion be adopted, your engine shaft would at the present rate of sinking reach the 70 fm. level in January next, and by the end of April the lodes would probably have been cut, and some 20 or 30 fms. of levels have been extended on them. This, according to present appearances, will be ample trial for them. Your present expenditure is for labour about 200*l.*, and for supplies nearly 80*l.* per month: a trial of nine months might, therefore, be made for between 2500*l.* or 3000*l.* at your present scale of working; and it would doubtless be practicable to reach to a 70 fm. level for 2000*l.*, and perhaps even for less, if you keep in abeyance some of the works to which I have already alluded. Your engine-house has either been built on an insecure foundation or has been erected of unsuitable stone; but the machine itself is a good one: and it, and all the works of the mine seem put out of hand in a thoroughly creditable and an efficient manner.—W. J. HAWOOD: Aug. 1.

DEVON CONSOLS WEST.—There is no material alteration since my last; the stratum is still mixed with branches containing spar, mundic, jack, &c. The men are clearing up the old shode pits on the gossan lode.

DEVON BULLER GREAT CONSOLS.—The north-east and west lode, referred to in my last, at Stoke-hill, is 4 ft. wide, with a south underlay about 1 ft. in a fm., composed of gossan, capel, and fine stones of yellow and black ore, and is good saving work at 10 fms. deep from surface; the ground in which this lode is embedded in is a white clay-slate, and very congenial for producing large deposits of ore in depth. I have put the men to lay open the lode further east about the point of junction, where a fine cross-course seen in the shode pits produced good gossan, spotted with copper ore. I intend to sink a shaft on the course of the lode, where I have not the least doubt we shall have a fine course of ore before we sink 15 fms. About 40 fms. south No. 2 lode is being laid open at two different points, and is 2 feet wide, with gossan, capel, and spotted with ore—a very promising lode. At Commarew, I have set two men to bring up an adit on the course of the lode, to unwater the old works, and as soon as the men get into close driving I intend putting on two or four more, and force on the end with all possible speed, after which I am strongly persuaded we shall be in a position to raise ore for the market.

DHURODE MINE.—The shaft on the new lode is down 5 fms.; there is a branch of ore in the bottom, and each end is 2 ft. wide, nearly solid. The end is extended east of the shaft 8 fms.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, with regular walls, composed principally of gossan and quartz. Good specimens of crystallised and malleable ore were found in the gossan. Some very fine stones of ore were broken in the bottom of the level. I intend to commence sinking immediately, and expect to meet a good lode under this fine gossan. All the other places are looking very favourable. I have engaged a vessel, and daily expect her here to take away 40 tons of ore for Swansea.—Charles Thomas: August 1.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—In the eastern part of the Polkinghorne sett, near to the boundary, a lode has been driven on at the adit level for 20 fms. in length, between two cross-courses, with a north underlay of 3 ft. in a fm. The lode contains jack, mundic, lead, and copper ore; and though on the average rather small, it has some favourable appearances, and the stratum here is of a fair character. The searchings for the lode, east and west of the two cross-courses, have not yet been successful. We are of opinion that this may be a continuation of the Alfred Consols Lode, which is now very rich in that mine. The position of it in this sett, the underlay, and the character of it, seem to favour the opinion, but as the distance is great (about a mile) nothing positive can be said about it. Moreover, the stratum here is different from that of Alfred Consols; we do not, therefore, consider them as parallel cases. The western workings have not any sufficiently favourable appearances to induce us to recommend any operations to be carried on there, except by driving south in search of other lodes. A small branch has been found to contain some stones, with spots of yellow ore, about 140 fms. south from the eastern workings. We recommend the driving of a few fms. on this branch, in order to ascertain its true character; and we also recommend to drive west, on a branch west of the western cross course, on the eastern workings, and to continue the searchings eastward of the eastern cross-course also, provided that your sett extends far beyond the bounds of the Polkinghorne estate. The length of lode discovered, is not sufficient to induce us to recommend the erection of a steam-engine here; nor do we see any other part of the sett hitherto explored of sufficient value to erect a steam-engine on.—Charles Thomas: Matthew White.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS, & TREVASKUS.—At Polkinghorne, we have been opening ground in the adit level on several lodes, in which we have frequently found very rich stones of copper and lead ore, but not in sufficient quantities to induce me to advise the erection of steam-power to work the mine effectually; but, probably, by continuing our driving, we may, by-and-bye, make some good discovery. At Trevaskus the ground is more compact; the lodes regular and well-defined; and the country rock congenial for mineral.—South Lode: This lode is parallel to the main lode, at about 35 fms. distance, and has never been worked below the adit. This lode would certainly make a fine auxiliary for the old mine. In the adit end east the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of copper and lead ore, with blende and mundic. In ditto west the lode is just the same width, composed principally of spar, strongly impregnated with copper and lead ore.—Engine Lode: In the adit end west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a small quantity of copper ore. The eastern adit end has been driven to the extent of the sett, and the backs are taken away for a very great length. In looking at the run of the different lodes in these setts, I find they take a direct line east to North and South Roskear and Wheal Seton, and west to Alfred Consols. I think if this part of the mine was set to work effectually it would soon become a profitable concern. We will forward you a box of samples from the different lodes either on Monday or Tuesday next.—Joseph Vivian.

EAST BOSORN.—The lode (Wheal Cunning) is 1½ ft. wide; the engine-shaft is improving, the water being more defined, and presents a much better appearance. The Praze lode we cut last week, and it still continues much the same—2½ feet wide, tinny throughout.—Aug. 2.

EAST HERLAND.—The lode west from Garden shaft is large, and containing some ore, but not sufficient to save. The lode south from Wheal Speed shaft is looking better than last reported, composed of gossan, prian, and ore. I hope now it will enable me to write you more favourably as to its value. The cross-cut is very hard, and nothing intersected since my last.—Aug. 3.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft at Furze Hill is sunk 4 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. below the 90 fm. level, the ground is hard, and the lode is nearly the width of the shaft; it is composed of horn-spar and can, with good stones of ore occasionally. The 90 end, north of Furze-hill shaft, is in an improving state, and we expect, from the indications, that in driving another fathom, a great change for the better will take place in the lode; it now contains 3 cwts. of ore in a fm. The stopes in the back of this level are looking rather better than they did last month, and will now yield 6 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 60 are also slightly improved, now yielding 5 cwts. of ore and about 5 tons of can per fm. In the 68 fm. level, north of Church-lane, the lode in the end is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm. There are three stopes in the back of this level, worth on an average 6 cwts. of ore per fm. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the same level the lode is 4 ft. wide, and at present worth 15 cwts. of ore per fm. We have resumed driving the 56 north, but not done sufficient to report on. The stopes in the back of this level are yielding 5 cwts. of ore per fathom. Gullett's shaft is made complete, with pent-house, &c., and sunk 2 fms. 1 ft. below the 80 fm. level; the lode is 4 ft. wide, very kindly, and making good squats of ore. The ground is also very congenial for ore and easy for sinking. We have about 40 tons of ore dressed, and hope to make it 60 by the middle of next week.—James Wolfrestan: August 2.

EAST WHEAL REETH.—I have examined the mine throughout to-day. The ground in the 54 north cross-cut is slightly improved for driving, and has been extended 6 fms. from the engine-shaft; by calculation we have 12 fathoms further to drive to intersect the east and west lode in this direction, and which is a standard about 5 fms.—ground very hard at present; this cross-cut is in a direction to cut Wheal lode in the adjoining mine. The 54 cross-cut, south of engine-shaft, is extended Reeth south lodes. The 44, or cross-cut, is heaving further to the south, which is the shortest distance to the east and west lodes. I may remark here, we have borne westerly during the last month, having cut the caunter lode, but we have turned our driving again to its former position, and hope soon to cut No. 2 lode with good results. I trust, on reaching our various objects they will prove to our satisfaction.—Aug. 3.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have cut through the lode in the cross-cut in the 66 fm. level; the lode still keeps its magnificent size, 4 fathoms wide, composed of the same quality as the cross-cut above. In the 55 fathom level there is gossan, spar, capels, peach, and spots of grey ore. The 55 driving east is looking very encouraging, producing good stones of ore. We have driven through a bunch of ore; to all appearance we have a better one not many fathoms before us. The end driving west in the same level is just the same as in my last, a very promising end. The 45, driving east towards the cross-course cross-tunnel end is looking very well; we have an orey lode all the breadth of the end; how much wider I cannot say before we cut through. I have not seen the end look so well since we commenced driving from the shaft. We have drawn up some good work from the end this morning. The cross-cut north is just the same as last reported, still producing a great deal of mineral water. We are driving the adit level to prove how far the cross-course is before the 45, whereas, the 45 is 26 fms. before the 55. The tunnel end is just the same as in my last. The winze in the bottom of the level is looking well—a good lode of grey ore and greens. Since my last report the 45 driving east is much improved in size and quality, the lode being from 4 to 5 ft. wide—good saving work. We have this day (Aug. 1) drawn at surface a good pile of work from the same end. I hope to be able to state some further improvement in my next report.—W. Metherell.

— *August* 4.—We are now cutting a plat in the 66 fathom level, at Hitchins's shaft, to prepare for driving east, and sinking the shaft again, as we must go deeper to find the great mass, which those shoots of ore we have are produce from. We have gone through some good bunches of ore in the 55 fm. level driving east; we expect to have a larger one in this level shortly, as we are driving towards a good lode that we are getting through in the 45 east; we have a good orey lode in this end, 5 ft. wide, composed of grey and black ore, prian, white sugar spar, white mundic, and iron—this end is 26 fms. before the 55 east. We are cross-cutting the lode in the present end west in the 55 fm. level—the lode is looking promising. The cross-cut driving north to cut the north lode is just the same, producing rusty spar and strong mineral water. We have no alteration in the adit end driving towards the cross course and Homersham's shaft. The tunnel level end is just the same as at my last. We have a good lode in the end in the bottom of the winze which we commenced to drive west on Monday last; it is very much against us, as we have the water to draw out with the tackle, but it is showing us we have a good lode below. In conclusion, our mine is looking well, and very promising for a great and good one.—P. S.: Capt. S. Seccombe, from Wheal Phœnix Mine, was here yesterday, and inspected this mine.—W. Metherell.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—Lawrence's shaft will reach the deep level in the course of next month. In the shallow level, we cut on Tuesday another branch of ore. The tributers are making good wages. The neighbouring mine, White Grit, is raising a large quantity of ore on the rider lode, which passes through the sett.

GAWTON UNITED.—The new shaft on the Duke of Bedford's property, now called Torkington's, is down 2 fms. 3 ft.; the lode is the same size as last reported on, and producing good stones of black and spots of yellow ore: this is sinking by six men, at 7*l.* per fathom. At Fuller's shaft the ground is somewhat improved: set to nine men, at 15*l.* 10s. per fathom. Bayly's shaft is in course of sinking by six men, at 10*l.* 10s. per fathom, in good killas ground. The 10 east is cutting abroad for tram-road, by four men, at 1*l.* per fathom; the winze in the 10 west is suspended until the machine is ready for getting away the stuff. In the winze in the bottom of the deep adit level, east of Fuller's shaft, the lode is producing good work for copper ore; this is sinking by six men, at 6*l.* 14s. per fathom. We have two men stoping in the back of this level, at 2*l.* 5s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and saving for copper ore. Our air machine answers exceedingly well, and we hope to commence fixing the drawing machine this week.—H. Hoskwell: August 3.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—The Great Bryn shaft is down 9 fms. 4 ft.; the ground is not so easy, but of a beautiful character. In the shallow adit driving south within the last few days we have intersected another large branch about 10 in. wide, composed of spar, and spotted with mundic, with a little copper.—S. Keast: Aug. 2.

GREAT CRINNIS.—I expect the large plunger will work on Wednesday next; we have had a pretty deal of ground to cut for the plunger-pole. There is a break in Catharine's shaft, between the 17 and 24 fm. levels; this will require some days longer to finish, it is one of the points we are pushing, as it will communicate air to the engine-shaft, where we are labouring under great disadvantage for the want of it. We are driving in the 10 fm. level from new shaft, to meet a party coming from the old sump-shaft; this will enable us to communicate with another shaft: we have got to the 17 fm. level at old sump-shaft, and are clearing to the 24 fm. level. Hannah's shaft is sound as deep as the water is in fork, as also is Cornish's shaft. We have found all the shafts in a better state than I expected we should, but there are many breaks in the levels; yet there is nothing particularly difficult, it is only what is common in clearing out old mines, our works generally are going on in a sound and satisfactory manner.—John Webb.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—I expected that the pumping-engine would have been ready to work about this time, but the engine-makers often promise more than they will. They are now, however, busy at the foundry night and day, and several hands on the mine fixing the various parts. If we work, by the end of this month it will be a quick job in putting up such a large engine, although it may appear tedious, because it was contracted to work before it was possible to be done. Some of the pumps are brought on the mine. The carpenters and smiths' work is in a forward state; we have the best of workmen in each department. We set the masonry for the steam-stamps and whim at 2*s.* 3*d.* per perch, but the masons are engaged for a few days fixing boilers, and building balance-bob, pit, &c. We have several hands employed getting quarry stone, making drains to take off the surface water; also preparing dressing-floors, &c. We have completed from adit to surface (20 fms.) several shafts, made three extensive reservoirs, and excavated a great piece of ground for the steam-stamps. Every exertion has been used, and much work has been done since the commencement. If the foundry had come up to promise, we should have done that which is unprecedented.—J. Webb: St. Austell, Aug. 1.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—Since last report the sink from the 45 fm. level to the 60, in the engine-shaft, has been completed, with all other necessary work, to make the whim draw from that level. The shaftmen are now engaged cross-cutting south in the 60 through a layer of cab resting on the lode, which forms no part of it. The lode is still entire, consequently I can give no information respecting its quality at present; the cross-cut will be continued until it has reached the lode thence through it. The 60 fathom level, west of engine-shaft, is driven 2 fms. by the side of the lode in favourable ground; it is more economical for us to drive first by the side of the lode, and take it down afterwards, than to drive in it. The 45 fathom level, east of engine-shaft, is at present poor for ore; the stopes in the back of the same level, east of Rowe's winze, are improved for ore; the stopes in the back of the same level, west of Rowe's winze, are yielding ore of good quality. In the 45 fathom level, west of Bennett's shaft, we are driving by the side of the lode, ground favourable. At Bennett's shaft we have cut through the lode; it is 15 ft. wide, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, and yellow copper ore, with a very small portion of mundic, that mineral having given place to congenial quartz in the last 10 fms. in depth. We are driving east and west on the course of the lode in the 60, where I am happy to inform you we have a lode of very great promise, and more ore than has previously been found in Onslow. We are proceeding with our operations in the 60, both at the engine and Bennett's shaft with all speed, and all other operations are working well.—July 30.

GREAT TREGUNE.—Hobbe's shaft, on junction lode, is sunk 11 fms. from surface, and, according to the underlay of lode at surface, we have about 3½ fms. to intersect the lode, and from the indications at present there is every reason to expect a rich lode of tin when intersected.—New Tin Lode: We have now about 15 fms. to drive to intersect, which we shall complete in three weeks; the ground is easy for driving, and we find occasionally some rich grain tin, I expect this proceeds from the lode before us; I have a high opinion of this lode, it runs through a beautiful stratum of ground, and, judging from present appearances, the tin will be of excellent quality. Carkee's shaft, on copper lode, is down 10 fms. 4 ft. below adit, the ground is of a semi-decomposed granite; I can assure you I am delighted in seeing such beautiful indications for copper; I have every reason to believe it will ultimately turn out a rich and lasting copper mine, every fathom we sink speaks largely what we may expect in depth. I do not hesitate to tell you that I shall be much deceived if the Great Tregune does not turn out equal to any mine in the county, both for tin and copper. We hope to sample a small parcel of tin broken from the branches in a fortnight.

— *Aug.* 3.—During Capt. Spargo's absence I have been twice on this mine.—New Tin Lode: The ground still continues favourable for driving, and we are finding very rich tin in the shelf, we have not yet cut the lode. I am happy also to inform you that we have a splendid improvement in Carkee's copper lode: on Monday last, about three o'clock in the afternoon, we broke from the lode beautiful stones of crystallised and malleable copper ore; the lode is large, and resembles the Great Phœnix in its character; we have two branches dipping into the lode, which will form a junction about 4 or 5 fms. deeper, and I think at that depth we may expect something very rich, the lode is making larger as it goes down. Capt. Sam says all our fortunes are made, and I really believe we shall have ore almost directly. Capt. Spargo has not seen this change, and, therefore, I do not know his opinion.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The lode at Kenworthy's shaft is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic and stones of lead. The lode in the 40 east is 1 ft. wide, producing some good work for lead, and drained all the water from the 30. The lode in the 30 is 15 in. wide, producing fair work for lead; we are now enabled to stope the ground in the bottom of the 30, where we have a good lode of lead. I see no alteration in the ground west from Sunderland's shaft on the tin lode. We shall have about 30 cwts. ready for smelting-house by this day week.

GREAT WHEAL HUGO.—Since my last report the shaftmen have sunk 3 ft. 6 in., making altogether 10 fms. 1 ft. below the surface. I have set the shaft to be sunk by six miners and three labourers, 2 fms. stent, at 14*l.* per fm. We are getting on as fast as possible with the wheel-pit.

— Since we last reported the shaftmen have sunk 5 feet, making altogether 11 fms. below the surface; the ground being more favourable for sinking, the men have taken out the ground for the wheel-pit, and the masons will commence in a day or two.—A. Barratt: Aug. 4.

GUSKUS.—The 40 fm. level is again improved—a very fine lode, worth 20*l.* per fm. for tin. In the 20 west, on Martin's copper lode, is likewise improved. The stamps are gone to work dry to make her covers with 12 heads; and the calciner is progressing fast.

HAWKMOOR.—Since last report, we have taken down the lode in the 30 fm. level east, and find it very much improved, and likely to be productive east of the cross-course. The lode in Graham's shaft is much as last week in size and character. In the 30 west the lode is larger; and in the last week we have cut several vughs, which we consider very favourable as we approach the granite. We have suspended the driving of the 20 west, and have put the men to stope the back of the level, where they are breaking some good work. On the whole, we consider the discoveries in the last week very encouraging.—August 1.

HENNOCK.—In the 60 fathom level, south of engine-shaft, we have discovered a branch of prian, jack, and spots of lead, about 4 in. wide, coming in from the east, and in a few more fathoms driving it will take the lode; it is a good indication to see such feeders dropping into the lode. The lode in the 50 fm. level south is about 3 ft. wide; the carbonate of iron is leaving us fast, and the lead seen is in soft friable spar and prian; the killas is of the most congenial character for lead, it being a soft white, and the change that has taken place has greatly reduced the price of driving, being set this day (Aug. 2) at 4*l.* per fm. instead of 7*l.* 15*s.* We are obliged to suspend the driving of the 40 fm. level, in consequence of foul air, until the winze is holed from the 40 to the 50 fm. level, which I hope will be in a few days. I have put the men to sink a winze below the 50 fm. level. The back of the plat is completed at the south whim-shaft, and the men are engaged in driving west in firm ground, to come into the adit level, south of this shaft, on the western side of the lode; it will not take long, I suppose, as the ground is easy for driving, set at 1*l.* 10*s.* per fm. On the whole, at these different levels your mine presents a new feature, which I consider is greatly in its favour.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—I visited this mine once this week in Capt. Spargo's absence. Barclay's shaft continues to look very promising, and presents every appearance of breaking ore very shortly.—Old Tin Workings: Here we have plenty of tin of first-rate quality. It will, in my opinion, doubly pay costs at the present time.

HINGSTON DOWN.—We have weighed the May and June ores, computed 166 tons, and weighed 166 tons, each parcel agreeing to the computation. I am also glad to inform you that our prospects here continue unabated.—Wm. Richards.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground at Hitchins's shaft is much the same. The ground in the 145 is more favourable; the lode in the 145, west of the cross-course, is 15 inches wide, producing stones of copper ore of good quality, and letting down a pretty deal of water, but it has not completely drained the 132 yet. The Flap-jack lode in the 120, west of the cross-course, is 6 ft. wide, its composition is mundic, spar, and stones of copper ore; the lode in the 120, east of the cross-course, is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 110 east is 4 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the end driving west of Wall's engine-shaft is 5 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fm.; the stopes in the back of the level will yield 4 tons of ore per fm. The Flap-jack lode in the 124, east of Wall's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic and spar, spotted throughout with ore; the ground in the north cross-cut in this level from the shaft is moderate killas, and letting down some water. The tribute pitches are much the same.

HOPE VALLEY.—The lode in the 35 fm. level, driving south, has a very promising appearance, yielding about 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm. Nothing has been done for the last fortnight by way of driving the 23 fm. level south, as the men are engaged in rising from the back of this level to the old workings. This rise is now up 6 fms., and, according to the information that we have received with regard to the workings above, there is about 9 feet more to rise to effect a communication. We have had some difficulty to contend with in putting up this rise, as the air is very foul. We calculate on overcoming this obstacle in a very short period, and properly ventilate the mine, which will place us in a position to command the whole ground above this level, where we have some men sloping and breaking excellent work for lead. We estimate the quantity already broken to be about 8 tons, waiting the result of holing the rise for the proper discharging the same to surface.—W. Barratt: Aug. 3.

IVY TOR CONSOLS.—Since your last meeting we have driven east, agreeably to my instructions, on what appeared to be an east and west lode; after driving 8 feet, and finding a change, I ordered the men to drive south on what I supposed to be the north and south lode. We have driven through the shaft 21 ft.; in the first 16 ft. we passed through a large deposit of mundic, flookan, and quartz, without any defined wall, since which we have been driving through killas, with a small branch leading south; the end is hard at this time, and I am of opinion we are approaching near the lode. I shall be able to tell you more about it next week. I should not recommend setting more than 3 feet of ground for the present, as I feel confident a change will take place shortly. It is rumoured that there is plenty of silver in the lode, but I am not aware that a fair sample has been taken out as yet.

KENNEGGY.—Michell's shaft is communicated with the adit level; the men are opening plat in this level. In the past week a whim has been erected, and four men have commenced stoping in the ore ground. As soon as the plat, &c., is completed, these men will drive west on the caunter lode; by this driving we expect to intersect the main part of the copper lode, which we expect is from 8 to 10 fms.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 110 end east has a little ore in the south side. In the 98 end east there is still a good stone of ore in the back, with a better lode coming in downwards. In the 86 end west the lode is very large, with occasionally a stone of lead. We have had a little lead in the 12 fm. end, east of Butler's shaft, this week.

LAMERTON UNITED.—We have timbered our engine-shaft, and are now continuing to sink on the back of the Great Wheal Friendship lode, and we are continuing our cross-cut in the adit level, to cut the above and other lodes, between our present end and the Great Wheal Friendship lode. There are at present several branches in our cross-cut, which is an evidence of our approaching the middle or centre lode, and of a very kindly appearance, composed of spar, mundic, peach, prian, &c., and which is all that could be looked for at so shallow a depth. I hope by my next report we shall have the main lode.—J. Luke.

LONSDALE (Cumberland).—Extract of a letter addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, so much as regards the Lonsdale Copper Mine, Ennerdale, Cumberland:—Mr. Robson and I were up in Ennerdale on Tuesday, when we carefully examined the new copper mine and neighbourhood; we saw the miners, who are very sanguine of the success of the mine, and I think there is every prospect of its being a very valuable concern. The line of the vein is clearly defined for a considerable distance down the side of the mountain. The miners have found some old drifts in the vein, and in one place they have come upon the intersection of two veins, where the ore-bearing rocks are 12 ft. wide, the whole of which, I am convinced, will yield 7½ per cent. of copper. I saw some samples of ore from the different portions of the veins, with the yield of each as found by the assayers, and think there is no doubt the average will be fully 7½ per cent. At the sale of copper ores in Cornwall, for the week ending 22d March, the average per centage was 5¾, and the average price 5*l.* 18*s.* per ton. At the same ratio, the Ennerdale ore ought to be worth 8*l.* 4*s.* per ton, and I have little doubt that in the course of 12 months they will be enabled to raise upwards of 200 tons per month. There is no doubt the lode extends across the valley into the pillar mountain, which is in your lordship's royalty, and where, in a short time, quite as much ore might be got.—James Dees, C.E.

— *Aug.* 3.—In addition to what I have stated to his lordship, I can likewise say that the nature of the ground, from the head of Ennerdale Lake to the mine, is very favourable for making either a cart road or tram-way, and at a very slight expense a sufficient head of water could be got for both crushing and washing at the mines. I learnt from your miners yesterday that you are driving a cross-cut adit lower down the mountain; this I think a very judicious course to adopt, and I have no doubt you will soon cut the lode.—James Dees.

MILL POOL.—The flat-rod shaft is sunk 7 feet under the 48 fm. level; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. The 38 fm. level is driven west of shaft 11 fms.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fathom; the 48 fm. level is driven east altogether 11½ fms., which is 4 fms. east of the flookan; the lode here is in unsettled ground, but appears to make itself more regular and larger as we drive east, and we have no doubt but that it will prove as productive as it was to the west of the flookan as soon as it gets settled. The 38 fm. level is driven east 16 fms.; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, good stones of tin, with a branch to the north 1 ft. wide, producing good tinstuff, worth 5*l.* per fm.; the 38 fm. level is driven west 40 fms.; the lode for the last 7 fms. driving has been small and poor, but at present has a more kindly appearance, and is now about 6 in. wide, producing a little tin. The 28 fm. level is driven east 60 fms.; the lode is small and poor. The 10 fm. level is driven west on Ellery's lode 90 fms. from shaft, which is now under the old workers' shaft, which we have cleared up and secured to the adit level; and the end being so far from the former shaft, we have thought it advisable to stop it, and put the men to sink this shaft from the adit to the 10 fm. level, which will ventilate the level, and enable us to drive west at a much less expense; the lode in the end at present is looking much better than at any time since driving. The stopes over the 38 fm. level, west of flat-rod shaft, are looking well, producing fair quantities of good tinstuff.

MOLLAND.—The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 52 is at present poor, and is split into two branches—one of which is small, underlying south, and to all appearance will shortly go out of the shaft unless it should reverse its underlay; the ground is a little harder. In the 52 east we have a large strong kindly lode, producing saving work. The lode in the 42 east is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore occasionally; the lode in the winze sinking below this level is 3½ feet wide, orey throughout; the stopes in the back of this level are in orey ground, though not rich. The lode in the adit at the eastern hill is much the same as last week. I have set a pitch in the back of the 42 west to two men for one or two months, at 12*s.* in *l.* I intend putting two more men in the 52 east, and two more in the stopes, as soon as I can get them.

MOUNTS BAY.—The men belonging to the engine-shaft consists of 12, and have been employed in making necessary alterations in the pitwork, &c., in order to put the 70-inch cylinder-engine at work, and have since been fixing plunger-lift, together with other necessary operations, which were delayed previous to the engine being at work; they have since sunk the engine-shaft 3 fms., which is now 17 fms. under the adit, the ground still continues good, and easy for dispatch. The adit level has been continued north of the engine-shaft 7 fms. for the purpose of drawing the surface water before the winter arrive. As our surface work is getting less, many of the labourers and mechanics have been discharged, so that the monthly cost will be much diminished. The engine continues to work remarkably well, and every exertion is used to carry out the interest of all concerned.—July 30.

NORBURY.—The engine-shaft is down nearly 15 fms. in easy ground.

NORTH BASSET.—The lode in the 102 fm. level, west of the new shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, worth about 25*l.* per fm.; the lode in the 102 east is unproductive. The lode in the 92 fm. level west is 2 ft. wide, worth about 7*l.* per fm. The lode in the cross-west of Lyle's shaft, is unproductive. The lode in the 52 fm. level, west of Lyle's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, mixed with grey ore. The lode in the 82 fm. level, east of Miners' shaft, is 2 ft. wide, mixed with grey ore.

NORTH BRITAIN BURRA BURRA.—I have engaged six more miners to get the drift through into the shaft, which I hope to succeed in doing in the course of a fortnight; likewise six miners sinking the new trial shaft, which we have sunk 2 fms., but have not yet met with the lode, but hope to do so soon. We shall get all the rock taken out of the wheel-pit in the course of the ensuing month, and will be ready to commence walling.—Thomas Walton.

NORTH BULLER.—The shaft on King's lode is now sunk 10 fms. under the 11, the lode is now 20 in. wide, and for the last 3 fms. is very much improved, and indications of further improvement—yielding now very rich stones of yellow copper ore, saving work, and every appearance of a good mine at a deeper level. Both adits end are progressing favourably—driven 6 fms. last month, and expect to hole in about two months from this date.—Samuel Coade: July 30.

NORTH DOWNS.—The lode in the 100 is 2 ft. wide, consisting mostly of quartz, with good stones of ore in the back, the ground, however, is hard and exceedingly wet—ground driven last month, 3 fms. 0 ft. 2 in., present price 8*l.* per fm.; this end is drained the winze in the 90, which we have resumed sinking by nine men, at 9*l.*; the lode in the bottom is 3 ft. wide, and is worth 80*l.* per fm., and still improving. The winze in the 80, and the rise in the 90 fm. levels, are communicated, and a good piece of tribute ground has been laid open. We have resumed driving the 90 end by six men, at 7*l.* per fm., the lode in which is at present small, with stones of ore. The old pitches are not looking quite so well as they were.

NORTH DOLFRWYNOG.—The copper lode is improving. A stone of quartz, weighing 56 ozs., taken from a lode which comes into this mine from Dolfrwynog at a depth of 23 fms., produced 1 oz. 12 dwts. of 23 carat gold, and a sample of 50 lbs. has yielded at the rate of 4 ozs. of gold to the ton of quartz—17 lbs. gave 20 grs.

NORTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—We are happy to inform you that we have at last made a beginning to put in the engine, and have four or five hands employed on the same, and we hope in about three or four weeks to be in a forward state for working. Our lifts and pitwork are down, and nearly complete to the adit level, and are in a position to render every assistance required to the engineers to get the main work on as fast as possible.—Aug. 4.—Our pitwork is complete to surface, and the engineers are progressing with their work, but it appears that they are still short of hands.

NORTH TOWY.—This being our monthly setting-day we have set the deep adit level to be driven south by four men; the lode is 3 feet wide, and of a promising appearance; the shallow adit level to be driven south by four men; here we have just cut the caunter lode, and broken some good stones of lead from it, but as we have not cut through it, we cannot say much of its size or quality. The deep adit level on the caunter lode, to be driven west by four men; the lode is small and disordered, to stope in the back of the same level by two men; the lode producing some good work. The higher shaft to be sunk by six men; the water here is greatly reduced, and we hope to communicate with the shallow adit in about a fortnight. The shaft in quarry lode is suspended for want of men.

NORTH WHEAL BETSY.—At this mine no more can be done in sinking until some extra power is obtained, the water being too quick for manuel labour. A horse-whim is now being erected, which will, I have no doubt, enable us to sink until such time as our engine is ready. The lode in the shaft, at the deepest point, is composed of very fine lead, gossan, capel, flookan, and good stones of lead ore, and altogether the indications are magnificent.—J. Richards: Aug. 1.

NORTH WHEAL JOSIAH.—At this mine the south and main lode has been opened upon, altogether 80 fms., and will average 4 ft. wide, composed of the finest lead gossan possible, capel, quartz, prian, and lead ore, and altogether presents indications sufficiently strong to warrant the belief that it will be sure to prove a very valuable property.—J. Richards: Aug. 1.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—The shaftmen are dividing and casing Murchison's engine-shaft below the 42 fm. level, which will enable us to send the kibble and to draw the stuff with our machine from the 52. There is no alteration in the other parts of the mine since last report, which is progressing favourably. We sampled on Friday last (July 29), computed 45 tons.—Anthony Payon.

PENCORSE CONSOLS.—I was underground at the mine on Saturday last, and found the stopes looking quite as well as when I wrote you last. The dressing department is getting on well. We shall complete the adit in the course of a short time; the men are doing their work well. The buildings of the count-house, smithy, carpenters' shops, &c., are completed, and the windows in their places; in fact, every branch of work on the mine is going on with great energy, and I am sure your friends, who are coming here next week, will be pleased at what they will see, and it will afford me great pleasure to conduct them underground.—John Dale: Aug. 1.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—In the 20 fm. level, on the lead lode, the lode is just as I was—plenty of mundic and stones of copper, a stone of which has been assayed, to produce 9¾. Since I began my report, the first core men are come up from under ground with stones of copper and mundic from the adit end going south on the Old Sand Cove lode. We never saw copper in this lode before,—it is a large lode, and very kindly one; it is exactly the same red-looking gossan as seen in the Levant and Botallack Mines. At the new shaft in the field the lode is large, with copper and lead interspersed throughout, and not much water.—July 29.

— *Aug.* 1.—To-day we have taken down the lode in the adit end on the old Sand Cove lode, it is very large, nearly 4 ft. wide, with copper all through the lode; never saw a kindlier-looking lode in all my life—spotted with yellow and black copper, with a beautiful red and green gossan, with mundic of all colours. I do not think it will all do to save, but there is a portion of it that will. A gentleman of the neighbourhood sent an experienced miner to inspect the mine within these few days, and from his report has sought after and purchased a number of shares at a premium.

PENHALE CONSOLS.—Engine-shaft: We are cutting down the sump-whim shaft to bring it in rotation with the engine-shaft, and hope to complete it down to the 74 fm. level in about five or six weeks, when we shall fix our plunger-lift, and immediately commence sinking the engine-shaft below this level. In the rise in the back of the 74 fm. level, north of engine-shaft, the ground is good; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the same level south the ground is moderate; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 6 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 64 fathom level south the ground is moderate; the lode is 9 in. wide, producing 4 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the 64 fm. level north the ground is good; the lode is 20 in. wide, producing 7 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the rise in the back of the 64 fm. level south the ground is good; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 3 cwts. of ore per fm.—Gurney's Shaft: We are making preparations for sinking this shaft under the 56 fm. level, and shall commence in a few days. In driving the 56 fm. level south we find the ground favourable; the lode is disordered, and at present poor; the rise in the back of this level, near the present end, is producing good stones of ore; the lode is looking healthy, and the ground appears to be congenial for ore.—Moreom's Shaft: We are still clearing the 58 and 48 fm. levels north, which still continue to be full; we are daily expecting to meet with the whole ground in each of them. We put the hydraulic to work on Saturday last; the machinery appears to work well, but the pool for supplying the hydraulic with water being made on new ground does not hold the water; this, however, we expect to make right by to-morrow. The tribute pitches are just as usual.—R. Morcom: Aug. 3.

PENHAUGER.—The lode in the adit end, driving north, is very promising indeed, and about a foot wide, producing good stones of silver-lead ore; one stone this week weighed 10 lbs.

PENYLLYNE COURT.—I inspected this mine on the 30th ult., and beg to report as follows.—At No. 2 shaft, in the 16 fm. level east, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with a branch on the north part 2 in. wide, good for lead; set to drive by four men, at 2 fms., at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. In cross-cutting north of same level, we have not cut the lode yet; the ground is easier for driving than for some time past: set to drive by two men, for 2 fms., at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. The new shaft, which we commenced sinking in the past month, is about 350 fms. to the west of No. 3, and is sunk from surface 5 fms. 1 ft.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and has a very kindly appearance, being intermixed with lead throughout, and underlies about 2 ft. in the fathom. I am doubtful, however, whether we shall be able to go down much deeper without other means of keeping the water, which is daily increasing; in fact, I see no chance of getting under the old workings without an engine: the sooner you can secure one the better—there will be no doubt several for sale ere long. I have set this shaft to sink by four men, for 2 fms., at 4*l.* per fathom.—Stephen Thomas: Aug. 5.

PENZANCE CONSOLS.—The lode in the end of the 40 fm. level, east of Slater's shaft, is large, but poor for tin; there is still an improvement in the old part of the mine, and since last report we have seen some more branches in the cross-cut south of the old engine-shaft; west of the engine-shaft, in the 24 fm. level, some more of the south branches are cut, which are rich in tin, and we hope to make further discovery in driving this level. There is a sufficient quantity of stuff raising for the stamps from a kindly pitch in the ladder shaft, at the 15 fm. level, some of which is rich, and will assist in increasing our returns, which we hope will considerably exceed those of the past months. At the 24, in the stopes east of engine-shaft, the tin as stated in last report is gone into the south wall—we are following, but have not yet fallen in with it. The other parts of the mine are much as usual.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—We have in the engine-shaft 12 men, who have been employed some time (since last report, on the 28th May) driving on the lode in the 30 fm. level east and west, and have sunk the engine-shaft 2 fms.—ground hard, and worth about 24*l.* per fm. We have about 9 ft. more to sink before fixing plunger-lift, which will take about three weeks to accomplish, at which place we expect to meet with a favourable change of ground to come into the shaft from the north with the north lode. The 30 east, by four men, driven from cross-cut 15 fms. 5 ft.—ground favourable for driving. The 30 west, by four men, driven from cross-cut 18 fms. 5 ft.—ground good for driving; the lode contains good stones of tin and copper. The winze from the 20 to the 30 is holed through, in sinking which the lode contained copper occasionally. The adit is driven west from Treveiyan shaft 34 fms. 5 feet—ground favourable for driving. The western adit shaft is sunk 4 fms., making from surface 16 fms. during the last 4 fms.; the ground has been very hard, and as yet have not seen the lode. A cross-cut is now being driven south to cut the lode, which is extended 2 fms. The machinery is working well, and in excellent order.—July 30.

PERRAN UNITED.—The 30 fathom level, driving west, is still yielding fair quantities of ore, and opening good tribute ground; the 30 fathom level, in South Wheal Leisure, is looking well, and yielding some good work. The cross-cut south, in the 20 fm. level, is in favourable ground; the tributers are raising fair quantities of ore. The engineers are progressing satisfactorily, and the house for the whim and crusher are getting on fast, together with all other operations, are in a very favourable state.—R. Clymo: July 30.

PRIONANT CONSOLS.—The two lodes cut in the adit level last week are increasing in width, and are doubtless leaders from the main lode. We have very much water coming from the end.

QUINTRELL DOWNS.—We have opened on another lode on the back, which makes in all three lodes running parallel with each other. After we discover the first lode in our adit, we shall only have to drive 20 fms. further to intersect the others.

RED DRAGON.—Capt. Bray has discovered the lode further east, and it is precisely of the same character as seen in the other places. We are now anxious to cut the lode in the cross-cut, and are opening ground towards it as fast as possible.—William H. Smith: Aug. 5.

RITTON CASTLE.—The masons will complete walling the shaft by the end of the week; the constant rains having prevented their making much progress. Everything is now in good order, and we have every facility at hand for working the mine to the best advantage. The engine works well.

ROUND HILL.—We have cut the Coppice lode in the cross-cut; it is about 4 feet wide, underlaying west about 2 feet in a fathom, and has a very promising appearance; on the foot-wall it carries a leader of decomposed manganese and spar, about 6 in. wide, and on the hanging wall there is about 9 in., a good mixture of spar and lead ore, and will yield of the latter about 12 cwts. of lead per fm.; the remaining part is a horse of killas between the two branches, which has every appearance of uniting with each other, when a further improvement might be reasonably expected—at any rate, it is at present a very promising lode.—Wm. Barratt: July 30.

SILVER BROOK.—We have driven the south end in the 11 fm. level, from Woodley's engine-shaft, about 23 fms.; the lode here has a very promising appearance, still producing good stones of lead, and the ground favourable for driving; the present price being 3*l.* 3s. per fm. We have cut a plat in the bottom of the southern whim-shaft, which is in the adit level, and shall commence sinking at once, and as near as we can judge, shall reach the bottom of the old workings in going down about 7 fms. In the north end, in the 11, which is driven about 20 fms from the engine-shaft, we have cut into the western part of the lode about 7 feet, but have not reached the wall, out of which 6 ft. is saving work, with a leader of lead about 2 inches wide; it is our opinion there is lead now standing between this and the adit level, we should, therefore, recommend to rise on the back of this lode for a few fathoms; and from present appearances, we shall raise some good lead. The engine-shaft is sunk about 5 fms. below the 11; the lode here is a little harder than when last reported on, impregnated with lead, the present price being 18*l.* per fm., we have also cut through part of the lode in the bottom of this shaft about 3 ft., but have not reached the wall; the lode is potted with lead, but not rich enough for saving.—M. Stephens; W. Hoskins, Aug. 4.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS (Tavistock).—We have no change since last week worth noticing. The ground in Smee's shaft is favourable; we are making good progress in sinking. The ground in the adit level is much as last reported. The appearances of the lodes continue very promising. Our surface work is progressing satisfactorily.

— *July* 30.—This being our setting day for August, we have re-set the shaft and adit level to the same number of men as before. Smee's shaft is down nearly 12 fms. below the surface. During the past week the shaftmen have been engaged in timbering, dividing, and casing the shaft, &c. The ground in this shaft is of a most favourable nature; it is somewhat firmer, and requires less timber. The lode maintains its size, and presents a very cheering appearance. The ground in the adit level is favourable killas; the lode is about 4 feet wide, containing some copper ore, but nothing of great value. The prospects of the mine are very encouraging.

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—In the 136 fm. level south the lode is 3½ feet wide, composed principally of horn-spar, with a little ore. In the 124 end south the lode is 3 ft. wide, horn-spar and can, containing 6 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 112 south the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 12 cwts. of ore per fm.; this end is now suspended, and the men placed to rise to the level above. The stopes in the back of this level are looking very well; one of them is worth 30 cwts. of ore per fm. The 100 south is suspended, and will not be resumed until the 90 is cleared to the end, and the water issuing from the slide is taken up. The 90 end men are still clearing the level and securing the slidy ground, and have about 5 fms. more to get to the end. The lode in the 80 end is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, with rich strings of ore throughout. The winze sinking from the 70 to this level will be holed in about a week. The stopes in the back of the 70 are looking very well, yielding ½ ton of ore per fm. on an average. The lode in the 60 end south is 3 ft. wide, worth 9 cwts. of ore per fm.; the end is now suspended, and the men placed to rise to the 45. In the 45 the lode in the end is 3½ ft. wide, worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will average 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The 30 end is suspended until a rise from the 45 is holed; the air is "dead," and prevents the men from doing fair labour. Smith's shaft is sunk 10 fms. below the 60 fm. level; we purpose sinking other 3 fathoms before driving. The lode in this shaft is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, flookan, and ore. The 45 fm. level is cleared beyond Mundey's shaft, so that the level is well ventilated, and we hope to reach the cross-cut to Valetort's shaft in the course of the present month. I am happy to say that the mine is altogether in a very healthy state, and that our usual monthly samplings can be regularly maintained with the use of our present machinery. Our new engine being erected will enable us to bring more ore to surface if it should be advisable to break it, and our recent drivings have opened more ore ground than has been taken away, so that our reserves are greater, and we have something to fall back upon if required. —James Wolfenstan: August 2.

SOUTH TOLGUS.—The 78 fm. level east, on the south lode, is looking well, and will yield 2 tons of rich ore per fm. The 78, 66, and 54 west are at present yielding but little ore. Youren's lode, in the 42 west, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The 42 west, on north lode, is very promising, and turning out ½ ton of ore per fm. The south lode, in the 42 west, is yielding saving work. The lode in the 10, east of cross-course, is expected to be cut in the course of two or three weeks.

SOUTH WALES CONSOLS.—We hereby beg to hand you a full report of what has been done since the last meeting. The whim is up, the shaft cased down, and the penthouse put in; the water is drawn out, and the shaft cleaned up in course to sink, and we have offered the men 22*l.* to sink 6 feet, or to go on at 5*l.* per month; the whole pare not being here, they wish to have until Monday to decide; if they choose the latter, we shall go underground at least once a day to see that they perform their duty. We have engaged with men to draw the whim at 4s. 6d. per eight hours; also, two men to stand at the brace, to land the water and rubbish, at 1*l.* 5s. per week each. We have set to have the over-burthen cleared off the back of the north lode at 6d. per yard, in order to find the size of it, which will show us the best mode of future procedure. We are glad to inform you that the deepest place in the stopes on this lode looks as rich as it ever has, and we believe its appearances are much more favourable, the principal matrix being barytes. We are also engaged in dressing the ore with all possible speed; we hope to have 3 tons marketable in time to help meet the next cost-sheet.—Thomas Hosking; M. L. S. Boundy: July 30.

SOUTH ZION (Calstock).—We have driven the deep adit north about 30 fms., in which we have cut three lodes; the first or south lode is about 18 in. wide, composed of prian, spar, and mundic, with little or no underlay. About 5 fms. further north we cut a lode 3 ft. wide, composed of a beautiful gossan, spar, and peach, with a great deal of mundic and spots of ore, and a fine flookan or mineral clay on the south wall; from the very kindly appearance of this lode in the adit level about 5 fms. from surface, there can be no doubt of its becoming productive in a few fathoms sinking. About 10 fms. further north another large lode has been met with 6 ft. wide, underlaying north about 2 ft. in a fm., carrying a strong capel on the south wall, with peach, mundic, and spar, presenting a very kindly appearance, and indications to make ore shallow. In about 5 fms. further driving we expect to cut another large lode, which has been seen on the back, producing good stones of ore.—J. Hambly: Aug. 4.

ST. AGNES (silver-lead, Devon).—Finding that both levels we were clearing on the lodes, in the deep adit, were fast drawing towards each other, I made a hole for air, and I find there is only now about 4 feet between the sides of the two levels, and will soon join—consequently, I have suspended one of them, and put the men to clear and secure Bennett's shaft. I have also found a small opening in the adit, and penetrated as far as Bennett's shaft, and find it stands from 6 to 9 fms. from the lode, and in a good position for sinking deeper. The cross-cut is firm, with only a little mud and water, and the shaft seems firm in stiff ground, but quite full of stuff. This shaft has been sunk under the adit some fathoms, but how much I cannot say until I have cleared it up, which will be done in about six weeks.—W. P. Nicholls.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—At Dowson's engine-shaft the ground is very good, and a fine killas. At Grout's, the engine has forked the water about 3 fms. under the 15 fm. level, and in a few days I shall be able to fully report on the state of this level. At the copper pitch in the sink there is a flookan branch gone across the branch of ore, and disordered it very much, however, I think the ore is coming in again north of the sink from all appearances. In the shallow adit level, on Hawkins's land, the lode we cut on Wednesday is a very fine one, containing, spar, mundic, and greens, it is running eaunter, or a cross direction, to our main lodes; the ground is good, and is set at 17s. per fathom to drive. The engine is doing well, as also all our other machinery.—July 30.

— *Aug.* 2.—I cannot get into the 15 fm. level for a day or two, when I will send you my report. The ground is still good in Dowson's shaft. The whim is removed from corner shaft to Hancock's, I shall now get up the copper ore from this part of the mine. In the pitch at Grout's we are not yet through the flookan; a few days will get us through it, when this branch will make good as before I have no doubt.

TEHIDY.—We hope to clear to the 30 fm. level in a few days. In the 23 fm. level, east from the west shaft, we are driving on the side of the lode, and shall shortly commence to take down the lode.

TREBURGET UNITED.—Our setting and pay-day took place yesterday (July 29); the engine-shaft is set to eight men, to sink at 12*l.* per fm., this price for 1 fm. only; we wished them to take the 5 fms., which would bring us to the 17, at that price, but being apprehensive of a change of ground, they would not commit themselves; this shaft is down 11 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., which, with 8 fms. above the adit, makes the total depth from surface 19 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. The end on the eaunter lode is set to six men, at 1*l.* 15s. per fm.; the driving last month on this lode amounted to 7 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; the lode here has improved in appearance, and with such indications as are presented, it is extraordinary that no lead is produced; there is now in the end a solid leader of mundic, 6 in. wide, deposited in a perfectly white and friable sugar spar; there can not be a doubt that in depth this will make lead, and I am sanguine that, in our next level, we shall find abundance. The driving on Gosse's lode during the past month has been 7 fms. 5 ft. 6 in., now set to six men, at 2*l.* per fm., for 5 fms.; this lode has been irregular for the last 3 or 4 fms., it having been intersected by a soft elvan course, however we expect to have the lode regular again in a core or two; this lode must be of a large and friable character, as all the water in the 15 is coming from it. All the stuff drawn from the engine-shaft presents a mineralised appearance, mundic being all through it; the attle heaps are beginning to swell in size. The mine certainly has never presented such favourable appearances as it does now, and is in good order for working; and although lead is for the present unattainable, I am sure we shall shortly come to something good, especially as we are driving northwards, where, in my opinion, our greatest wealth will be found.

— We have some flat branches of spar, gossan, and lead in the cross-cut dropping into the lode, which, I think, is about 4 fms. more to cut. I have collected a small bagful of the same, and, if you think well of it, I will send it you; the ground is still favourable. No. 1 lode is just the same as in my last, and we are driving a level on No. 2 lode, which will come in it about 5 fms. from the surface. We have another lode about 70 fms. north of No. 2 lode, but I cannot say anything about it as yet.—Aug. 4.

TREGARDOCK.—The engine-shaft is down 7 fms. under the 32, in still very stiff ground; the end west is looking well, producing 7 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the end east at this time is poor, but we have had a good bunch of lead here this week, producing 9 cwts. of lead to the fathom. The stopes in the back of the 32 west will produce 6 cwts. of lead to a fm. The stopes east of the cross-cut in the 22 are nearly exhausted. We have commenced to stope to the east of these stopes by two men—a little lead, not to be valued. Next week I intend to rise in the back of this level still further east, where we have a little lead, and much water coming down; perhaps it is from a branch above. We are still cross-cutting in the deep adit.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—We have cut through the lode in the 90, east of Garden's shaft; it is 2 ft. wide, underlying northerly, and produces good stones of ore—we set four men to sink a winze in it at 5*l.* per fm. We have also fixed six men to drive the 80 at 6*l.* 10s. per fm., and we have no doubt of reaching orey ground in the course of this month; this lode is standing in whole ground from the 57 downwards, and from the cross-course to Christoe shaft; we will send you a sketch of it immediately we have completed our dialling.

TRELOGGAN.—During the past seven weeks (part of June and the whole of July) we have driven an additional 26 fms. 4 ft. in the adit, in doing which we have cut through a very pretty lead lode, which is of a highly mineralised character, and measures from 5 to 6 ft. in width. We have not driven on this lode, having confined our operations to going forward towards the old adit. We have sunk a new shaft on the adit, cut plat, and have also cleared two old shafts, each 5 fms. deep. We set on Saturday 4 fathoms, to drive towards the old adit, at 1*l.* 8s. per fathom, by six men. I find we have about 7 fms. further to drive to top the old adit, which, when done, I will give you further particulars. On Friday last we cut a large flookan lode on the adit, but the width of this lode we cannot tell yet, as we have not gone through it; but we have driven about 4 ft. on the lode, which contains black jack, spots of lead, mundic, and some beautiful soft spar. I hope in a few days we shall get through this lode, and then I will send you further particulars.

TREMOLLETT DOWN.—Since my last, in driving on the course of the lode west we have a great improvement; the lode is strong, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, containing gossan, mundic, &c., and on the south wall there is a flookan lode about 3 in. wide. I consider we are not far from the caunter—altogether a very promising lode. The adit and south is much the same as last reported.

TREVOSE (silver-lead, near Padstow).—*July* 23.—The shaft is now 20 ft. from surface, where the lode is still about 4 ft. wide, composed of sugar-spar, mundic, and some spots of lead—in fact, a very kindly lode. I think we have raised stone sufficient for the building of the houses.

— *Aug.* 2.—Enclosed is a rough plan of the houses I propose building, and by your permission I will commence the work as soon as possible.—John Stevens. [A visit was paid to the mine last week by Mr. Bennett, C.E., one of the committee, an abstract of whose report will appear in our next Journal.]

ULPHA UNITED.—In driving west in the 12 fm. level we have a good branch of ore now cut by a slide; we hope to hole through to the winze in bottom of adit (old men's workings) in a week or 10 days, after which we shall have plenty of air to drive east and west in the 12 fm. level; we have had a good lode in the stopes in the bottom of adit west, but have worked it down to the water level. I hope, when the winze is holed and the water-lift down, these stopes will turn out a good deal of ore. In sinking on Bonskill's lode the ground is rather harder, but the lode keeps its former size—spotted with ore, and occasionally producing some good stones; in a back this lode would make ore fast. I intend to sink 10 fms., and then drive on a level and stope all the ground away that will pay for so doing. We have not found the lodes at the junction, yet there is no doubt of a fine bunch of ore at the junction of these lodes whenever they were found, this is an important point, and one that should not be neglected.—John Boundy.

UNION TIN.—The engine-shaft is sinking well, in a congenial stratum of ground; it is down about 5 fms. below the 10 fm. level. The stopes are turning out large quantities of tinstuff, which is daily passing through the stamps. The engine works well, and the operations generally are in good working order.—John Webb: Aug. 4.

WELLINGTON.—The lode in the adit level, east of the cross-cut, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, lead, and a small quantity of black copper ore. The engine lode in the deep adit level west is 18 in. wide, and for the most part composed of spar. The middle lode in this level is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of yellow copper ore. The water is all let down from the old workings, and the cross-cut nearly secured.

WEST BASSET.—In the 84 fathom level east the lode is 3 feet wide, producing excellent saving work; in the end we expect to meet with the run of ore ground gone down in the 75 in the course of driving a few fathoms more. The 75 east continues to produce 2 tons per fm. The 65 east is producing 4 tons, and the winze sinking under the 65, on the eaunter lode, is worth 1½ ton per fm. The masons commenced building the new whim engine-house on Monday last, which they have engaged to complete by the end of August for 136*l.*

WEST CRINNIS.—Since my last we have so far completed the culvert for the flat-rods under railway embankment as to preserve the opening from being covered up, and shall finish the ends as soon as the masons have completed the boiler-house, which they have begun to-day; I am almost afraid, in consequence of the loss of two of our masons, that we shall be unable to get this in course by the time the engine is erected. We are proceeding vigorously with the erection of the latter, the top and bottom nozzles are attached to the cylinder, together with the steam-pipe. The parallel motion is also fixed, and we hope to make good progress with the rest of the heavy parts this week. The carpenter has laid the two top floorings, and is now enclosing the end of engine-house over bob-plat. I am happy to inform you that our caunter lode in the adjoining mine of South Crinnis, is reported as still good.—W. C. Morgan: August 1.

WEST HOLMBUSH.—The prospects of this mine are now assuming an encouraging character. Since writing the report which was circulated amongst the shareholders, after the meeting held on the 26th ult., another north and south lode has been discovered, 2 ft. wide, strongly impregnated with rich silver-lead ore, intermixed with mundic, peach, and spar: a shaft, intended to be sunk a few fathoms on the course of this lode, has been commenced by four men. The most northerly of the east and west lodes, recently reported on has since increased in size, and improves in appearance. We are now sheding to cut the great Sheba lode, in which such a rich deposit of ore has lately been discovered; this sett being the immediate connecting link between that mine and Holmbush.—W. A. Palmer: Aug. 4.

WESTON.—We are driving the cross-cut north and south near the forebreast in the level on the Rider lode—the lode has a very promising appearance. The Village lode has again improved. On the rider, in the White Grit Mine adjoining, a large quantity of ore has been discovered, and our indications are similar.

WEST PAR.—The engineers are getting on pretty speedily with the engine; the heave fly-wheel will be put together this week. The boiler is in its place; and the masonry and carpenter's work, in fact everything connected with the erections, is done very satisfactorily.—J. Webb.

WEST POLBERRO (St. Agnes).—Agreeably to your desire, I arrived here last night from Treburget United, and have been underground in this mine to-day. I find the end to the east of the cross-course is driven 66 fms.; there is a great deal of old workings in the back, from whence a deal of ore has been raised; the lode throughout produces ore and tin; we have men stoping the back a few fathoms from the present end on good ore ground. We have about 100 whim-kibbles of average work for copper broken—in fact, there are splendid stones of ore, and the men can earn more than their wages; the lode here is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and produces ore like the box we have forwarded, one of which is nearly 100 lbs. weight. The old workers left off driving the end immediately on the intersection of the granite; the lode in the end, and for many fathoms behind, is full of greens and gossan, intermixed with exceedingly rich ore, specimens of which you will find in the box labelled; I would suggest that this end be immediately commenced east through the granite, a stone of which you will also find in the box. Capt. Rogers also directed me to a new lode he has within a day or two discovered in the cliff; this lode is very large, and, so far as we can see of it (not being able, without fixing a ladder, to come nearer than 4 fms.), is full of copper, being exceedingly pure, and in a fine white killas. I would advise that Capt. Rogers be instructed to open on this lode as early as possible; this discovery is at the sea level, which is 55 fms. from surface. Now, I am fully satisfied that by the time we have the horse-whim fixed, and the shaft repaired, several tons of ore will be ready to draw to surface, a great deal of which is like the box of ore forwarded.—Thomas Julian.

WEST WHEAL BULLER.—The adit is still driving north from Manuel's shaft, and the lode presents much the same appearance as stated last week. In clearing the adit level south we found that the lode is either divided into two parts, or another lode has intersected it, which of the two it is, we have not yet ascertained. My opinion is that it is an intersection. This new lode, if it be one, is 1 ft. wide, and of a much richer quality than the one on which our operations have been carried on. We shall further develope the discovery by next week. We have the plat taken out for the smiths' shop, &c., and we have engaged men to raise stones for the same.—James Bennetts: Aug. 3.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—North Lode: The lode in the 50 west is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 7*l.* 10s. per ton. The lode in Cock's stope, in back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. The lode in Cock's winze, sinking below the 35 west, is 5 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. Nankivel's rise, in back of the 35 west, is holed to Rashleigh's winze. The lode in Hartland's rise and stope, in back of the 35 west, is 5 feet wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. The lode in Coad's rise, in back of the 20 west, is 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mundic, spar, and capel.—Old Lode: The lode in the 70 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, peach, and spots of copper ore. The lode in the 70 east is 3 ft. wide, poor. The lode in James's winze, sinking below the 60 east, is 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and stones of ore. We sampled yesterday at Calstock Quay June and July ore—No. 1, computed 49 tons; No. 2, computed 91 tons; No. 3, computed 94 tons=234 tons.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—Graham's shaft is almost sunk to the 40 fathom level, and some of the lode in the footwall taken down; but the tin is in all probability dipping towards Rose shaft, since the lode in Graham's shaft is not quite so good near the 40 as it was in the 28 fm. level; the 28 end, west of Rose shaft, on the Guide, carries a little tin; the lode is about 2 ft. wide. The stopes over the 28 fathom level, west of Graham's shaft, are much as usual. Augusta lode below the 18 is a little richer, but will not yet pay. The adit end on this lode, east of the engine-shaft, has been kindlier and more productive in the present month than hitherto, and should be extended with all possible dispatch. Routh's shaft continues to afford some good tin. —John Tourar: July 29.

WHEAL BAWDEN.—We are progressing moderately well in sinking the engine-shaft. The ground is still very compact, but more free from spar; and we frequently meet with some good portions of silver-lead, which proves that we are in a mineral stratum. Although we have a great quantity of water in the shaft, which is not a bad omen for lead, we are able to manage it well, having a good supply of top water for the wheel, which continues to work exceedingly well.

WHEAL CARPENTER (South Sydenham).—In Bridgman's engine-shaft little or nothing has been sauk for the last month, the men having been engaged in fixing the lift in the 40 fm. level, and doing other necessary work, previous to deeper sinking, which will be resumed this week, and a 52 fm. level reached in four months, when the lode will again be cut into in the usual way—by a cross-cut north, where, judging from the mineralised nature of the country now in the shaft good results may be expected. In the 40 fm. level, east of Bridgman's engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, jack, quartz, prian, and ore—saving work, and promising further improvement; in the 40 fm. level, west of Bridgman's engine shaft, the lode (although smaller) is much improved; it is composed of capel, peach, jack, quartz, prian, and carrying near the foot-wall a leader of rich quality ore all the way up and down the drivage, worth 12 cwts. per fm., and judging from present appearances a further improvement will shortly take place; in the 27 fm. level, west of Bridgman's engine shaft, the lode is large (4 ft. wide), and unproductive, being composed of capel, quartz, jack, and mundic. In the 27 fm. level east the lode is become small, and is for the present in a disordered state; in the stopes in the back of the 27 fm. level, the lode will average 2 ft. wide, containing capel, mundic, jack, prian, and ore, worth on the average half a ton of very rich quality ore per fathom. We sampled on Friday last, the 29th ult., about 10 tons of very rich ore, and 12 tons of inferior but still very good quality ore, the value of which will be found to exceed considerably the general produce of the ores of Devon and Cornwall, not only as regards pure copper, but also the great produce of silver in these ores.—Christopher V. Baidgman.

WHEAL CATHERINE.—The lode in the north end, in the 25 fm. level, is 2½ ft. wide, composed principally of mundic, with occasionally good stones of lead. The shaftmen are now employed fixing cistern, pent-house, &c., which I expect will take a week from this time. We are down near 2 fms. under the 25 fm. level. The lode in the bottom of the wheel pit shaft is 6 to 9 in. in width, composed of flookan, mundic, and stones and spots of lead.—J. Taylor.

— *Aug.* 1.—According to your request, I have carefully surveyed this mine, which is situate in the parish of Braddock, 6 miles west of Liskeard. The sett is extensive, wherein there are several lodes. An adit has been driven about 60 fms. south of the engine-shaft, principally on the course of the lode. This lode is intersected by several cross-courses, causing the lode to be very unsettled: the size varies from 3 or 4 in. to 2 or 3 ft. in width, and is composed of gossan, spots of mundic, and good spots of lead. The 12 fm. level is driven east of engine-shaft about 30 fms., in which there is a north and south lode intersected, about 5 in. wide; this was cut through in the first 6 ft. of driving this branch, and contains some good stones of lead. Other branches have also been met with in this level, which contain lead; but neither can be termed a settled lode, as the ground appears to be disordered. The bottom level, 25 fms. from surface, is driven east of shaft 15 fms., and west of shaft 5 fms.; there is an east and west lode in this level, about 1 ft. wide, upon which good stones of lead have been broken. In the western level there is a north and south lode, cut and driven upon about 6 or 7 fms. I broke from this lode some good stones of lead: it is about 2½ feet, very regularly defined. I am of opinion that this is the lode first seen in the adit level, which is disordered and thrown out of its course so much by these small branches, as the ground is in a more settled state. In the bottom I would recommend your sinking the engine-shaft with all speed, as where you have so many lodes and branches, and the ground appears to be more congenial for mineral, I have no doubt that at your next level you will find the lode more settled and productive. I would also recommend your making further trial at the wheel pit shaft; this can be done by the same shaftmen as are now employed, as at times they may be unable to work in the engine-shaft for a day or two, the water being plentiful; by this means the men would be enabled to sink a winze dry in the level of the wheel pit shaft, and further prove the lode from which I broke some splendid stones of lead ore.—James Hodge.

WHEAL CREBOR.—On Saturday last, our monthly setting-day, the following work was set:—A new pitch in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, on the south lode, by two men, for one month, at 8s. in 1*l.* The cross-cut north in the 34, by six men, stented 6 ft., at 12*l.* per fathom. The 24 end west, by six men, stented 4 fathoms, at 5*l.* 10s. per fathom The 12 end west, by two men, stented 2 fms., at 5*l.* 5s. per fm. The adit end east, on south lode, by two men, stented 4 fms., at 2*l.* 5s. per fathom. The shallow adit end east, on the south lode, by four men, stented 6 fms., at 2*l.* 10s. per fathom. The rise above the shallow adit is at present stopped on account of the air being bad, and to-morrow we intend to put two men to throw open a south lode, which we consider is to the south of all the lodes yet worked on here. In the 34, in the cross-cut driving north, we have intersected this week another branch carrying ore; every branch we cut in this end, however small, contains ore; this, with the powerful streams of mineralised water coming out of the present end, leads me to believe we have a strong lode, and very probably a good one, before us. We sampled on Friday last, computed 75 tons, of good quality ore. The wheel-pit is widening, and other preparations for the new work are onward.—W. Doble.

WHEAL FANNY.—Since my last report our shaftmen have been engaged in drawing up from Hitchins's shaft our 10-inch lift; we succeeded in dropping our new 15-inch lift, which is working excellently well, and drawing at present two-thirds of the water in the mine. If the surface of water continue as at present, we shall save about 15 tons of coals per month. We have driven our 19 fm. level south on the course of the lode altogether 10 fms. 1 ft.—this level we have suspended for the present; we have driven this level north on the course of the lode altogether 11 fathoms 2 ft. 9 in—the lode in each end is looking very promising. We have driven our 19 fm. level west on the copper lode altogether 7 fms.; we broke some excellent stones of copper ore yesterday, and the lode is orey for the whole length of this driving. We intend to-morrow to draw up about 20 kibbles of good saving work. I will inform you more fully in my next of its value. We are progressing satisfactorily.—J. Gilbert: Aug. 4

WHEAL GUSKUS.—There is an improvement in the 40 west, on Guskus lode, and also in the 20 west, on Martin's lode, since you last heard.—W. P. Cardozo.

WHEAL LEMON.—The cast flat-rod shaft is being sunk to the 46 fm. level; the lode here is 4 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. for tin. The lode in the 36 fm. level, west of this shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 3*l.* per fm.; the lode in this level, east of the said shaft, has for the past month being disordered by cross-courses. The 26 fathom level is being driven west to Boundary shaft, and is suspended until this shaft is communicated to this level. The lode in the 15 fm. level, east and west of Lemon's shaft, is from 8 to 10 ft. wide, and tinny throughout. The west flat-rod shaft is being sunk 15 fathoms under the adit level, and this level is driven east of the said shaft 18 fathoms; the lode is from 10 to 12 ft. wide—all saving work for tin. This level is driven west about the same distance as the east level; and for the most part the lode is large, and will pay well for stamping. The masons have commenced building the steam stamps-house; and we hope in about four or five weeks from this time to commence fixing the engine.

WHEAL MAY.—The cross-cut is driven west 5 fms. 3 ft. We have discovered a north and south lode, which is 1 ft. 3 in. wide, underlying west 2½ ft. in a fathom; this is a very kindly lode, and the ground around the lode is very easy for working. The discoveries recently made in the eastern part of the sett prove it to be the most valuable portion of the mine; and I fully believe, from a prosecution of the workings, we shall realise returns of ore. There are satisfactory evidences of this being a good lead district; and our present situation is in a direct line from the South Tamar Mines.

WHEAL MESSENGER.—We are driving east on the course of the main lode; the lode in the deep adit, going east, is about 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of mica, flookan, spar, and capels—a more kindly lode for making of an abundance of tin cannot be seen. I am expecting to cut a bunch of tin hourly, as we have a great quantity of water coming through the lode, which makes me believe we are near something good. —John Williams: Aug. 4.

WHEAL PERU.—Much delay has been occasioned this last week in consequence of not having been supplied with the necessary parts of the engine from the foundry; the pipes and nozzles are all in place, and the boiler is fixed all ready for masonry, but the rods and other minor parts of the engine not having been brought has caused considerable hindrance. The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing favourably; the water as yet is very little—in fact no source of hindrance. The main rods have been brought home this last week, and we are now preparing the iron-work for same. The lode in the deep adit driving west continues very promising, although still in the gossan; the lode varies in size from 1 to 3 ft. in breadth, and the indications at present are all that can be wished for at so shallow a depth.—F. Treweeke; R. Clymo.

WHEAL POLLARD.—Since my last report we have driven a cross-cut south 6 fms. from the bottom of the trial-shaft, and have intersected another 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan and prian. In consequence of the great indux of water from this lode, we been necessitated to suspend the explorations here, the water being to much to command by manual labour. For the last fortnight the men have been employed in sinking pits 200 fms further east, and have discovered three lodes, which in their course west run about 30 to 50 fms. north of the engine-shaft; these lodes chiefly consist of quartz and flookan, and do not show such favourable indications as those discovered at and near the engine-shaft; therefore I beg to recommend the erection of an engine at the old engine-shaft, as the most suitable position for the development of the mine.

WHEAL ROBERT.—In the 60 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, I have put four men to rise in the back, in order to hole up to the old workings; according to my estimation, this piece of ground is about 7 feet through. The lode in the back of the 48 fm. level for the present is small, but still breaking some orey work. In the 36 fm. level the ground is more favourable for driving; the lode is just as last reported. As we have two or three small piles of work on the mine, I have made a commencement by bringing the water forth for dressing; also levelling the ground for the floors, fixing hutch, &c., for clearing the work, with great confidence that we shall have to make good use of it. The lode in the adit on No. 2 or middle lode is very large, with branches running south 2 ft. wide, letting out a large stream of water. As this will take off all the surface water it will prove a great benefit for the future.—Aug. 3.

WHEAL SAMSON.—I visited this mine in the absence of Capt. Spargo, and found everything proceeding satisfactorily.—Top Level: The lode here is 2 feet wide, the ground easy, and the country is much stained; we have not yet cut the junction.—Bottom Level: The lode is regular, and continues to be spotted with silver-lead.—Lode in the Cliff: Here the lode has considerably improved, it is now 5 ft. wide, and turns out silver-lead and copper; we have brought to surface, I should think, 9 or 10 tons in the rough—it looks to me very rich, and I think we shall obtain large quantities from this place.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Trelawny shaft is sunk 6 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 120, no change in the ground. In the 120 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, poor. In the south end the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 107 fm. level, south end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 92 fathom level, south end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. In the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. At the north mine, Smith's shaft is sunk 8 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 88 fm. level, no change in the ground. In the 88 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the south end the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. In the 78 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 3*l.* per fathom. In the 68 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. In the 55 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm, In the 40 fm. level, north end, there is no improvement since last week. In the 30 fm. level, north end, the lode is 1 ft. wide, orey. Chippendale's shaft is sunk 22 fms. below the surface, ground moderate. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 78, north of Smith's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. Our stopes and pitches have failed to produce the usual quantity of ore the last four weeks, but hope soon to get on as usual.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—The engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 38 fm. level, the cistern-plat cut, cistern and bearers fixed, and the lift put to work in it, so that we are now in complete order for sinking the remainder of the lift forthwith. The ground in the bottom of the shaft is moderate; the present price for sinking is 11*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 38, west of shaft, is better than I have seen any level since I first saw the mine, and is worth about 15*l.* per fm. A winze sinking from the 28, to communicate with this level for the purpose of ventilation and stoping, is also

looking well, and worth about 7*l.* per fm. The east end in the 38 is very poor, and we have suspended operations here, to reserve what money we could for exploring the more promising parts of the mine. Owen Vean lode, in the 28 west, is about 6 ft. wide—ground easy, but poor; we have also stoped this place for the present till we see how it will appear in the cross-cut that will intersect it in a more favourable quarter; we have also put a stop to all the tutwork above the 38, except the winze already spoken of, reducing the number of men in the upper levels to 17, and four boys; while the two new bargains have taken as follows:—the shaft, six miners and three labourers; the cross-cut, including tackle, six men and three labourers, so that we have reduced the number of tutwork-men by five, and increased the number of labourers by two.

WHEAL UNITY.—The engine-shaft is sunk 9½ fms. below the 70 fathom level—ground favourable for sinking; in the 70, east of engine-shaft, there is a lode 18 in. wide, producing a little tin. In the 60 east the lode is about 3 ft. wide, kindly in its appearance, and producing a little tin. In the 50 east the lode in the end is 2 feet wide, and worth for tin about 5*l.* per fm. The lode in the 30 east is 2 ft. wide—kindly, and producing stones of copper ore. The eastern whim-shaft is now down about 7 fms. below the 10 fm. level, lode 18 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore. As the ground in the engine-shaft is very favourable for sinking, and there is a kindly lode producing tin come into it from the south, which we suppose to be sprung from off the main lode, we are all of opinion that the better way will be to continue the sinking to the 82, this we think may be completed, and the south part of the lode cut into, in the course of the present month. When this lode first came into the shaft, about 3 fms. above the present bottom, it was merely a small branch, very poor and unworthy of notice. It is now opened to 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin.

WHEAL UNY.—The cross-cut in the 72 fm. level is still driving north through the tin lode; the lode is now 20 feet wide, and not through it yet, good saving work for tin. The 50 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is driving by six men, at 8*l.* per fm.; the lode is saving work for tin, and yielding good stones of copper ore. We have set four men to sink a winze in the bottom of the 60 fm. level, east of engine-shaft; we have 4 fms. to sink, and then we shall open a great quantity of tin ground that will pay very well for taking away. The 30 fm. level west, on the north lode, is improved; the lode is 2½ feet wide, with stones of ore, and indications of further improvement. The 30 cross-cut, north of this lode, is very hard granite, but signs of improvement, having veins of mundic in it, and more water issuing from the cross-course. The rise in the back of this lode is looking favourable, yielding saving work for copper ore. We have now 12 pitches, or 30 men, working on tribute, and four men stoping—all looking well; there is every appearance of raising a quantity of tinstuff for years that will pay and give profit when we can get our steam-stamps and whim to work, which we are pushing on with all possible speed. We have sampled this week 9 tons of copper ore.—Samuel Coade: July 30.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—The north engine-shaft will be sunk to the 40 fm. level in the course of a few days; and as our setting day will be on Friday next, I hope to be in a position to commence driving east and west by the side of the lode, and then take down the same, which will form a part of the plat; we shall then case and divide the shaft, and bring the kibble to the bottom to take away the stuff. Our men have been hindered this week in sinking the winze below the 17 fm. level. Since your instructions of last week they have been engaged in clearing and securing the small shaft from the surface to the 17 fathom level, in order to attach a small line of temporary rods to draw the water from this winze, which will be effected at a small expense.—George Rowe.

WHEAL ZION.—The ground, in sinking the engine-shaft below the 40 fm. level, is composed of killas, with occasional floors of capel and spar. In these floors, we occasionally meet with good stones of yellow ore. The 40 cross cut is progressing favourably towards the south lode. In the 40 west, we have driven through the lode, which is 3 fms 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, prian, and mundic, with stones of yellow ore. The 40 east is without alteration since my last report. In the 30 west we have gone through a large cross course. In this level the men are cutting into the lode. The 30 east is much the same as last reported. This and next week we intend to erect capstan and shears.—James Bray: Aug. 3.

WOOD MINE.—The lode at White Rock shaft, when taken down on Saturday last is improved in nature and quality, making good cubes of lead, and the water increasing.—S. Cock: Aug. 4.

FOREIGN MINES.

ARDENNES (OF BELGIUM) MINING COMPANY.

The following report of a recent survey of the works at Resteigne, Chanly, Wellin, and Lomprez, belonging to this company, by Mons. Jean Francois Brahy, their chief miner, accompanied by his father, now retired from business, who has had upwards of 50 years' experience in mining, has just been received:—

Resteigne, July 24.—Resteigne.—Open Trench at Crukal: This is a cutting 7 metres deep, upon a lode of lead of a power of 30 centimetres (10 inches), and very rich.—Gallery of Relai: This gallery is 15 metres long, containing pyrites and carbonate of lime. The lode is traced to a length of 500 metres.

Chanly.—Lode No. 1: There is a cutting or open trench 2 metres 50 centimetres deep. The lode is 85 centimetres wide, containing lead and copper, the latter extraordinarily fine.—Lode No. 2: The trench here is sunk 3 metres 50 centimetres, upon a lode 40 centimetres wide, containing copper, mixed with a small quantity of very rich lead.—Lode No. 3: Here is a cutting 2 metres deep, upon a lead lode containing 10 centimetres solid of the very richest galena.—Lode No. 4: Here a pit has been sunk 8 metres 60 centimetres deep, and becomes richer the further it is carried down; it is a lode of very rich black oxide of copper, 60 centimetres thick.

[Note.—The following remark was subsequently attached to the above:—"After having closed my letter, I learn that the lode in the No. 4 pit, at Chanly, becomes daily finer, and that about 1 ton of copper ore per diem is extracted therefrom.]

Wellin.—Pit No. 1: This pit has reached a depth of 21 metres, and shows a little lead and iron pyrites. The two walls not having yet been reached, the power of the lode has not been quite ascertained.

Lomprez.—Pit No. 2: The shaft has been sunk to a depth of 12¼ metres, when a gallery was driven 2 metres, which reached the lode there, dipping considerably to the side of Froidlieu; its power is 15 to 20 centimetres, of a very rich galena.—All these works offer the most favourable prospects.

"I, the undersigned, retired chief miner, certify that I accompanied my son on an examination of the pits and cuttings at Resteigne, Chanly, Wellin, and Lomprez, and that the statements of his report are perfectly true. I also confirm entirely what he has therein stated as to the prospects of the mines.—J. Brahay."

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINES:—

Freiburg, July 27.—In the end driving east in the Wilhelm's level the lode is worth 15*l.* per fathom. The pitches in the back of the level are variable; but they average the same as when last reported on; in the winze sinking under the level the lode is still stringy. In the middle level the end continues poor, and the lode is much disordered, as was the case at this point in the upper level. The pitches average 6*l.* 10*s.* per fm. In the Trudpert's level the lode in the bottom of the winze is 13 in. wide, worth 60*l.* per fm. The Rothgultigerz has at present ceased; but the whole of the ore in this part of the lode appears to be impregnated with it, although scarcely perceptible to the eye. The assay of the entire batch of ore (upwards of 30 cwts.) shows it to contain 650 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead. Two of the pitches in the back of the level are worth 19*l.* and 25*l.* per fm.; and the others average 7*l.* per fm. The ends driving north and south from the bottom of Schindler's winze remain as when last reported on; but we shall shortly come under some ground that was very productive in the level above. In the rise in the back of the Schindler, south of the winze, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. In pitch at No. 2 south the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. Pitch No 3 ditto is worth 30*l.* per fm. Our new engine-shaft is down 12 fathoms; the ground is hard. At the Herenwald Mine, in the end driving east the lode is 6 in. wide, with good stones of ore. At the Knapengrund Mine, we shall have finished widening the level by the end of the month. We have raised about ½ ton of ore whilst engaged at this work; and the assay shows it to be as rich in silver as the Schindler ore—200 ozs. to the ton of lead. We commenced regular work with the crushers last week. The people are rather strange at the jigging hutches at present; but will soon learn their work under the excellent superintendence of Mr. Hancock. At the foundry, we shall have another lot of silver and litharge ready for delivery by the latter end of next month. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is at Badenweiler, and has announced his intention of honouring us by a visit to the mine to-morrow or next day.

THE LIGUANEA MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA

have received the following report from their mining captain, Mr. Thomas Lean, dated Jamaica, July 9:—

River Head Mine.—The large gossan lode in No. 1 adit bears the same favourable character as mentioned in my last, composed of gossan, spar, capel, mundic, and yellow ore; these remarks will also apply to the same lode in No. 2 and 6 adits. No alteration has taken place in No. 3 adit since my last; the men were still engaged in driving through the cross-course. The large gossan lode in the shaft, recently commenced for the purpose of ventilating Nos. 1, 2, and 3 adits, looks exceedingly rich; it is beautifully tinged with ore. If this lode does not produce a large quantity of ore, it will be an exception to the general nature of things. A better prospect could not be desired in Cornwall or Devon, also in the adjoining island, Cuba, which is the best criterion. We cannot expect a great quantity of ore about 80 fms. only from surface, but you will perceive these upper adits must be driven in order to ventilate those at a greater depth, and moreover the lodes should be thus tested by shallow adits before deep expensive cross-cuts are commenced.

THE UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION:—

Guanaxuata, June 27.—Rayas.—The manager had nothing of importance to add to his report of the preceding month. The sales of June had shown a trifling improvement. The usual periodical statements of accounts were expected in a few days, but there was no reason to anticipate any amount in liquidation of the debt due to the company.

Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose.—The extraction of the month had been small, and the ore having altogether disappeared in the workings carried on within the pertenencias of Villarino they had been stopped, and attention directed, with all available means of operations, to the company's own territory. "I have carried on the level of San Pablo," Captain Farrell writes, "to the north west, running two cross-cuts in opposite directions, but without any results, and the want of ventilation in this advanced point has obliged us to stop, and proceed with the level of San Apolonio, going down at the same time in a pozo from thence at the point or working nearest to our neighbour's territory, but immediately within our own; the object of the superintending miners (in which I perfectly concur) is to obtain depth there as in that direction, south, but at a greater depth. Our neighbours in Villarino are obtaining a good supply of ore, which has only lately developed itself. There have been two sales this month in the mine of Jesus Maria; the last being on the 23d of July, does not appear in the statement made up to the 18th July—amount of the two sales, $579.

Mine of La Trinidad.—Nothing of importance has occurred since my last report. Mr. Furber had reached a depth of 150·80 varas in the new shaft, and expected to complete the remainder—viz., to the depth of 160 varas—by the beginning of July, when he would open a cross-cut in the direction north-west towards the mine of San Vincente, which is again giving a supply of good ore, and consequently affording very flattering hopes to the speculations carrying forward. "In the Pozo of San Albino," Mr. Furber says, we have driven 11½ varas, but as the rains have been so heavy, and the water a week or two hence is likely to trouble us in the shaft, I have thought it prudent to concentrate our energies there, and endeavour to reach our goal before these appear."

Aldana.—After having gone down this mine and examined, with the administrador, all the points alluded to in Mr. Furber's report, the manager had determined to employ buscones, and "I am happy to say," he writes, "that seven campos, or distinct points, have been applied for, and the men have been at work for the past fortnight." It was intended to continue this mode of operation, so successfully employed in Rayas.

Zacatecas Claims.—"I am happy to say," Capt. Farrell observes, "the last advices from our agents in Mexico mention not only the transmission by the Government of the necessary orders to the Custom-houses at the coast, but an acknowledgement from the collector, at Vera Cruz, that they have been received, and would be acted upon."

Haciendas.—The manager had been unable to keep these establishments supplied as he could wish, from the want of capital and the dearness of ore, but they had been at work to the full extent of the limited means at their disposal, and the results had been good.

Quicksilver.—The prices of this article, as last quoted, was $68 per quintal. In store, *nil*; in use at Dolores, lbs. 7247 10; in use at Barrera, lbs. 9278 10: total, lbs. 16,526 4.

[For continuation of Foreign Mines, see page 484.]

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, August 5, 1853.

		per Ton.
ENGLISH IRON.		
Bar and bolt *a*	—	£8 10 0
In Wales *a*	—	8 0 0
In Liverpool *a*	—	8 5 0
In Staffordshire *a*	—	9 10 0
*Sheets, single *a*	—	11 10 0
" double *a*	—	13 0 0
*Hoop *a*	—	10 15 0
*Rod, round *a*	—	10 0 0
Nail rod, square *a*	—	9 10 0
Rails (Wales) *b*	—	8 15 0
" (Staffordshire) *b*	—	8 15 0
Railway Chairs, Clyde *b*	—	4 0 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde *b*	—	2 18 0
3-5ths No. 1 & 2-5ths No.	—	2 18 0
No. 1, in Wales *c*	—	4 0 0
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London	—	3 10 0
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails	9 0 0	9 2 0
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry	5 10 0	6 10 0
Charcoal bars	—	14 10 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs	Glasg. —	3 12 6
Ditto	Wales 4 0 0	4 5 0
FOREIGN IRON. *a*		
Swedish	—	12 0 0
Russian CCND	—	17 0 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	—	6 0 0
FOREIGN STEEL. *a*		
Swedish keg, nominal	—	16 0 0
Ditto faggot	—	— —
ZINC.		
In sheets *d*	p. ton	30 0 0

SPELTER.		
On the spot	p. ton £21	10-21 15 0
To arrive	" 21	15-22 0 0
COPPER.		
Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. *a*	p. ton	107 10 0
Tough cake *a*	"	107 10 0
Sheathing and bolts *a*	p. lb.	0 1 0
Sheet *a*	"	0 1 0
Bottoms *a*	"	0 1 1
Old *a*	"	—
Yellow Metal *a*	"	0 0 10½
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. *a*	cwt.	2 0 0
ENGLISH LEAD. *a*		
Pig	p. ton	22 0 0
Sheet	"	23 0 0
FOREIGN LEAD. *a*		
Spanish, in bond	p. ton	21 0 0
ENGLISH TIN. *e*		
Block	p. cwt. —	5 12 0
Ingots	" —	5 9 0
Bar	" —	5 13 0
Refined	" —	5 11 0
FOREIGN TIN. *e*		
Banca	p. cwt.	5 15 0
Straits (uncertified)	"	5 13 0
TIN-PLATES. *b*		
IC Charcoal	p. box —	1 11 6
IX Ditto	" —	1 17 0
IC Coke	" —	1 6 0
IX Ditto	" —	1 12 0
Canada plates *a*	ton —	13 0 0
Quicksilver *f*	p. lb. —	0 2 4

Terms.—*a*, 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, nett; *c*, 3 ditto; *d*, 1½ per cent. dis.; *e*, 2 ditto; *f*, 1½ ditto; deliv. in Liverpool 10*s.* per ton less.—† Discount 5 per cent.

* Delivered in Liverpool 10*s.* per ton less.

Railway Iron.—Several purchases have been made both for English and foreign lines; most of the makers are indifferent as to making sales.

Staffordshire Manufactured Iron is looking remarkably healthy, and a very good business is doing at advancing rates. In Staffordshire pigs most of the speculative parcels are gradually going into consumption, giving the market an upward tendency.

Scotch Pig-Iron has been continually fluctuating, acording to the political atmosphere; the price having receded to 55*s.*, the following day it reached 59*s.*, and again receded to 58*s.*, at which price it leaves off for mixed numbers, G. M. B., No. 1, Gartsherrie, 62*s.*, and No. 1, Glengarnock, 61*s.*; a considerable demand has sprung up for New York for these brands. An unprecedented small quantity of pig-iron has been shipped to Canada this season; but, it may be presumed that with the large public works going on there the requirements must be considerable: this latter market appears worth the attention of shippers.

Spelter.—Several parcels have changed hands at 21*l.* 10*s.* on the spot, and 22*l.* to arrive, October shipment.

Copper without alteration.

Lead is firmer, and purchases cannot be so easily made.

Banca Tin is in good request for consumption; some sales have been made at 115*l.*

Tin Plates—A good shipping business doing. Coke very scarce.

English Tin—An advance has been declared of 4*l.* per ton.

GLASGOW, Aug. 4.—Since our last, the iron market has fluctuated slightly; and, notwithstanding the unsettled state of political affairs, we have had to-day a quiet market, with sellers at 57*s.* and 57*s.* 6*d.* Merchant bars are in active demand, and a further advance is contemplated.

Mines.—Notwithstanding the further depression in the funds this week, and the consequent fall in the railway and other markets, shares in a few mines in which discoveries have been made have been particularly buoyant and in good demand. Stray Parks have again risen nearly cent. per cent.—having advanced to 26*l.*; a few weeks ago the shares were unsaleable at 7*l.* The discovery now made is reported as of great value, and only shows that miners should never be disheartened; for however blank appearances and prospects may be for a time, one stroke of the pick often brings fortunes to light. In addition to the discovery at Stray Park, a great improvement has taken place at South Frances; and these shares have been much sought after at an advance in price from 140*l.* to 200*l.* and 210*l.* Purely speculative shares remain very flat; but one or two discoveries, if made, would infuse life into the market, and there would, as instanced in the cases of Stray Park and South Frances, be plenty of buyers. A correspondent informs us that great dissatisfaction exists amongst the out-adventurers in East Wheal Rose at the result of a special meeting, held at Truro, on the 1st inst., when it was resolved to further prosecute the deep levels of the mine, as recommended by Capts. Vivian and James Evans, and to erect another 70-inch cylinder steam-engine, involving, it is said, an outlay of 20,000*l.*, to be met by calls upon the shareholders to the extent of 150*l.* per share. The London adventurers complain that reports relative to the state of the mine, furnished to the Cornish holders at the two-monthly meetings, have never been sent to them; and, therefore, the report now circulated, showing that the mine cannot be carried on without a great outlay, and a loss of 500*l.* per month, has come upon them unexpectedly, and to their great surprise. It is further alleged that the Cornish holders are principally merchants, and, therefore, interested to some extent in the outlay recommended. At the meeting on the 1st, the holders of 24 shares, we understand, protested against the measure, and signified their intention of relinquishing their shares, and claiming their proportion of the value of the machinery, said to be 180*l.* per share. This plan of proceeding will also be adopted by most of the London shareholders. Lead is much firmer; and we hope for better prices. Tin has advanced 4*l.* per ton. Alfred Consols have not been quite so firm, at 19*l.* 10*s.* to 20*l.*; West Providence, 44*l.* to 45*l.*; Tremayne, 16*l.*, 16*l.* 10*s.*, to 17*l.*; Merllyn, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*; East Russell, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*; Mary Ann, 42*l.*; Robins, 3*l.* 15*s.*; Butterdon, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*; Halkin Castle, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* Condurrow enquired for at 127*l.* 10*s.* to 130*l.*; North Downs, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.*; Stray Park, 20*l.*, 22*l.* 10*s.*, to 26*l.*; South Frances, 200*l.* to 210*l.*; Copper Hill, 115*l.* to 120*l.*

In the Metal Market, a general liveliness prevails, and, as we prognosticated in our last, Tin has considerably advanced—the price of English Block now being 5*l.* 12*s.* per cwt.; Ingots and Bar, 5*l.* 9*s.*—a rise of 4*s.* per cwt. Banca has advanced even at a greater rate—say from 5*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*, and this just at the time of the great annual sale, when we have usually seen its movements on the retrograde order. The fact, however, explains itself plainly to the calculating man of business, and whilst the demand is so visibly on the increase, and the Foreign supply does not reach its usual extent, the smelter has to look to Cornwall to make up the deficiency. Well as the mines there are acknowledged to be looking, what with the increased price of labour and consumable commodities, such as coal, hemp, tallow, powder, and iron, the mine adventurer is not actually realising larger dividends or profits generally than he was two years ago, when all these were at a lesser rate, and without he got "a better price for tin" (the oldest standing toast of the tinner), numberless pitches would cease to be wrought, the quantity of black tin be considerably less, and this would ultimately shut up many a "bal," that now is just able to pay its way. In Tin Plates, the transactions have been extensive, and Coke getting so scarce that the price must shortly be 30*s.* a box (as we said last week) to get them. Lead is rather on the advancing order again. Copper in excellent demand, entitling the miner to look for a higher rate in the standard, which the smelters have it in their power to give at once. Staffordshire manufactured Iron, as well as Pigs, are in extraordinary request, likely to improve on present rates. Railway Iron has been dealt in to an enormous extent. Scotch Pig has risen to 58*s.*, Glengarnock, No. 1, to 61*s.*

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, 4*s.* 11¾*d.* per oz. Spanish Pillar dollars, 5*s.* 2¼*d.* per oz. Bar silver without gold, 5*s.* 1¾*d.* per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77*s.* 9*d.* per oz. standard. Columbian doubloons, 76*s.* 6*d.* per oz. American eagles, 76*s.* 4*d.* per oz. Fine cake silver, 5*s.* 6¼*d.* per oz.

The arrivals at Swansea include—from St. Malo, 60 tons of silver ore; Garruchia, a cargo of copper ore; Malaga, part cargo of copper ore; Bilboa, cargo of copper ore; Havanna, *via* London, cargo of copper ore.

Laxey, East Logylas, Frongoch, Cwm Erfin, East Darren, Cefn Bruno, Black Craig, and Exmouth and Wheal Adams, have sold lead ore.

East Margaret, Charlestown, Yeoland Consols, and Wheal Trevelyan, have sold black tin.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED IN JULY, 1853.

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Mining Company of Ireland	£0 10 6	£10,500 0 0
Devon Great Consols	10 0 0	10,240 0 0
Wheal Buller	30 0 0	7,680 0 0
Wicklow	1 10 0	7,500 0 0
Alfred Consols	0 13 0	3,328 0 0
North Wheal Basset	0 5 0	1,500 0 0
Wheal Trefawny	2 0 0	1,040 0 0
South Caradon	4 0 0	1,024 0 0
Lackamore	0 1 0	1,000 0 0
Newtonards	2 0 0	940 0 0
South Wheal Frances	3 0 0	744 0 0
Black Craig	0 2 6	625 0 0
Eyam Mines	5 0 0	500 0 0=£46,621 0 0
Cobre Copper Company	3 0 0	30,000 0 0
Mariquita and New Granada	0 2 0	2,500 0 0=£38,500 0 0
Total		£85,121 0 0

At Wheal Basset meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for May and June showed—Balance from the last account, 1623*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; ores sold (less dues), 8947*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; sale of materials, 19*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, sundry discounts, 11*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*=10,603*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*—Costs and merchants' bills, 3825*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*; half-year's income tax, 79*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; South Mine loss, as shown below, 439*l.* 5*s.* 10*d*; by dividend of 20*l.* per share (5120*l.*): leaving balance to next account, 1138*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

The South Mine accounts showed—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 535*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*—By ores sold (less dues), 95*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*: leaving a loss of 439*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

At the United Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for May and June showed—Balance from last account, 1037*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*; ores sold (less dues), 9629*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; sundry receipts, 172*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*=10,839*l.*—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 9666*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*: balance in hand, 1172*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

At East Wheal Crofty meeting, on the 26th July, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 42*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; mine cost, May and June, 1748*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*=1790*l.* 15*s.*—Ores sold, 1180*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; received for sundries, 28*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 581*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* It was resolved that the balance be divided rateably on the shares, and collected forthwith. Messrs. Rodda and Rule were instructed to make application for grants of additional ground adjoining the sett.

At Holyford Mines meeting, on the 27th July, the accounts showed—Mine cost, May, 447*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; ditto June, 475*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; merchants' bills, 383*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*=1306*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*—Balance from last account, 96*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; ore sold, 897*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 312*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Capt. John Pascoe reported that, during the last two months, the 70 fm. level had been driven north of engine-shaft 4 fms. 1 ft. 9 in. in the end, the lode was worth 50*l.* per fm. The tribute ground looked well. A small cargo of ore, about 95 tons, raised in April and May, had lately been shipped at Limerick for Swansea, and further shipment of the produce of the halvans would be made as early as possible.

At East Polgooth meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 4601*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*—Mine cost, March, 228*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; April, 304*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; May, 236*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; merchants' bills, March, 380*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; ditto April, 387*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; May, 428*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; secretary and sundries, 47*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers of 2586*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* The committee reported that the stamping engine was not at work; and the progress made since the last meeting in the erection of the 70-in. cylinder engine was most unsatisfactory—the fault resting with the contractors. The committee considered the prospects of the mine favourable; and a depatation who had visited it, fully confirmed the reports received from time to time from the agents. The land adjoining the mine, which they considered of much value, had been obtained from Sir J. Sawle for the sum of 600*l.* It was calculated that the stamps engine would go to work in about a week; but the large engine would be at least three months before completed.

At the Irish Consols Company's first quarterly meeting, on the 30th of July (George Macartney, Esq., M.P., in the chair), the accounts showed balance in favour of adventurers 13,124*l.* 3*s.* The chairman stated, that Capt. Richards's report of the mines, as also that of Sir James Dombrain, one of the directors who visited them in May last, fully bore out the reports of Capts. Thomas and Hoskins. The trial shaft was now sunk 12 fms. 1 ft. from surface; and from the report of Capt. Thomas, the company's superintending manager, the main champion lode was expected to be cut in the course of September, from which most prosperous results were anticipated. There was an efficient staff of Cornish miners now at work at the mines, and contracts had been entered into for the erection of a carpenter's shop, smithy, material house, and office, at the works. Capt. Henry Thomas reported that Perrier's engine shaft was now about 11 fms. 3 ft. below the surface, and from the character of the ground (clay-slate) he calculated to reach the 20 fm. level in 10 or 12 weeks from the 19th July, at which depth it was assumed the Great Champion lode, as well as the first south lode, would converge and form a junction. Capt. Thomas, who has had 12 years' experience of mining in Ireland, was of opinion that, if the property was properly and effectually developed, they would have a rich, lasting, and profitable mine.

At Calstock United Mines meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance in hand last account, 83*l.* 2*s.*; received arrear of call, 61*l.* 5*s.*, and on 2149 shares last call (5*s.*), 537*l.* 5*s.*; of Mr. G. Carne, on account, 150*l.* = 831*l.* 12*s.*—Paid labour cost for June, 270*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; London charges, 19*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; merchants' bills, 416*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*: leaves balance in hand to next account, 125*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* A call of 5*s.* per share was made.

At Hawkmoor Mines meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 56*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; received of the late purser, 3*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; call, 489*l.* 14*s.*; by copper ore sold, 104*l.* = 652*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*—Paid labour cost for May, 178*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; June, 232*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; London charges, 24*l.* 19*s.*: merchants' bills, 75*l.* 18*s.*: leaves balance in hand to next account, 140*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* A call of 1*s.* per share was made.

At the Weston Lead Mine general meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Amount of calls received, 2237*l.* 3*s.*—Expenditure, 2012*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*: leaving a balance in hand of 224*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, and arrears of calls, 62*l.* 8*s.* Shares were forfeited on which calls remain in arrear, but remission allowed if paid on or before the 15th inst. No call was made. The prospects of the mine are said to be good.

At the Churchstoke Lead Mines general meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Amount of calls received, 984*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*—Expenditure, 647*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*: leaving a balance in hand of 337*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, and arrears of calls, 143*l.* 2*s.* Shares were forfeited for non-payment of calls—remission allowed if paid on or before the 15th inst. No call was made.

At Devon and Courtenay Consols special meeting, on the 28th of July (G. Mackay, Esq., in the chair), the adventurers having heard the statement of Mr. Rendle respecting the mine, assured him of their unabated confidence in his integrity. A secretary, wholly unconnected with share dealing, was appointed at a salary of two guineas per month, inclusive of stationery and office rent. The management in the country is to continue as heretofore. Capt. Thomas Bawden reported that the 80 fm. level had been driven east about 6 ft., making the whole driving 5 fms. east of the cross-cut, and that the lode in this level was worth on an average 2½ tons of ore per fm. In the 70 fm. level they were driving a cross-cut south, to cut the main lode; in the last week they had cut two branches of ore and mundic, underlying towards the lode, which is a favourable indication of meeting with a good lode when cut. Capt. Bawden, in conclusion, stated that his belief was the mine would ultimately turn out a good concern. The meeting expressed their full confidence in Captain Bawden's abilities as a miner, and recommended that he should persevere in extending the cross-cuts south from the 40 and 70, so as to prove the gossan lode (cut in the 80 fm. level) at these points.

At Anna Maria Mine meeting, on the 30th July (Josiah H. Hitchins, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from the last account, 49*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; calls received, 420*l.* 15*s.*=470*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*—Mine cost, April, 82*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; May, 76*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; merchants' bills, 194*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*: leaving balance in favour of mine, 116*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* A call of 5*s.* per share was made.

At Callington Mines meeting, the statements of accounts showed a balance against adventurers of 69*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

Carn Brea has made 10,000*l.* profit since January, and will shortly declare its fifth dividend this year, besides paying all the expenses of working Burstcorse Mine, which bids fair to be a most valuable property for the adventurers.

The Newtonards Mine (Ireland) paid a further dividend of 2*l.* per share on the 11th July.

Trewartha Mine will sample, on Tuesday next, 20 tons of lead ore, computed to be worth about 24*l.* per ton.

At Boscean Mine, a winze is now sinking under the 64 fm. level, lode 4 feet wide, worth for tin 80*l.* per fm. The other parts of the mine are looking exceedingly well.

At Botallack Mine, on Monday, a splendid course of copper was cut in the 180 fm. level, which promises to yield very large quantities of mineral.

At Messer Mine, they have just intersected the lode in sinking Michell's shaft, but have only as yet cut into the lode about 1 foot—a fair sample of which, exactly as it is broken, without any dressing, is worth from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per ton.

At Wheal Carpenter (South Sydenham), the excellent prospects continue unabated: 32 tons of ore were sampled on Friday last, 10 tons of which is of very rich quality both for the produce of pure copper and silver, and are expected to realise a high price.

At the Britannia Mine, the new 50-feet wheel built by Messrs. Coley and Co., of London, is completed, and works well. Capt. Thomas is engaged fixing the new gear for the pumps in the engine-shaft, to enable him to sink to the 20, where it is expected the copper lode will be cut much richer and larger. The smelting-house is ready to receive the machinery, which will be finished in a month, and at work about three weeks afterwards, affording Captain Moorsom, the consulting engineer of the company, and Mr. Mitchell, the well-known assayist, the opportunity to prove whether there is gold in England worth working for.

At Devon Kapunda, the cross-cut towards the lode, in the 56 fm. level, from surface, has been driven 9 ft. through the same kind of fine white copper killas as that through which the last 12 fms. of the shaft has been sunk, in which stratum there is no doubt the lode will be found very productive. The shifting of the pitwork and clearing ground for plat has prevented greater progress being made this week, but the cross-cut will now, as this work is accomplished, proceed rapidly. There are only about 6 fms. to drive to intersect the lode.

The Midland Mining Company's new engine was set to work, at Ashover, on Wednesday: the prospects are considered very satisfactory.

From the Stray Park Mines, Mr. Vawdrey reports that the discovery in the 200 fm. level continues to look most cheering. The lode is between 5 and 6 ft. wide, worth at least 50*l.* per fm., and the cost of driving is 3*l.* per fm. In fact, it is the most valuable course of ore in sight ever seen in these mines, and it has come just in the right time and place.

At Wheal Golden, a great improvement has taken place at the bottom of Thorne's shaft; the lode is producing 1¼ ton of silver-lead ore to the fathom. The 107 north will produce 1 ton per fm.: 50 tons of ore were sampled on Monday. The mine continues to improve.

At Cwm Erfin, the bottom, or 57 fm. level, is looking very promising, and yielding about 12 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fathom. In the 30 west the lode is very large, and spotted with ore throughout. The quantity of ore breaking is about 5 tons per week.

At East Darren, the 32 fathom level, east of Reed's shaft, is producing 2¼ tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. The 32 west is yielding a little ore. The lode at Taylor's shaft is shifted south by a slide, and will not be seen again until the shaft is sunk to a 44 fm. level. The general appearance of the mine is good, and the produce of ore is about 45 tons per month.

At East Leisure, some fine stones of ore have been met with in the 38 fm. level east, which give hopes of making some discovery there soon.

During the week, shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Carn Brea, Condurrow, Devon Great Consols, Kirkcudbrightshire, Lewis, Mendip Hills, Merilyn, North Wheal Basset, South Caradon, South Tamar, South Wheal Frances, Stray Park, Tamar Consols, Tincroft, Treleigh Consols, Treviskey, West Caradon, West Providence, Wheal Basset, Wheal Brewer, Wheal Buller, Wheal Golden, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Reeth, Wheal Seton, Wheal Trelawny, Wheal Tremayne, Balnoon, Bieton Consols, Eaglebrook, Great Cowarch, Red Dragon, East Wheal Margaret, Grambler, Great Crinnis, Gustavus, Halamanning, Leeds and St. Aubyn, Leeds Town, Lelant Consols, Mineral Court, North Buller, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Pendarves Consols, Rinsey United, Sithney Wheal Buller, Treburget United, Treloggan, Union Tin, West Crinnis, West Wheal Alfred, West Wheal Buller, West Wheal Towan, Wheal Carpenter, Wheal Carpenter (South Sydenham), Wheal Chiverton, Wheal Franco, Wheal Harriett, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Neptune, Wheal Tehidy, Wheal Treasury, Wheal Trefusis, Wheal Uny, Wheal Zion, Bolenowe, Butterdon, Great Tregune, North Caradon, Poltimore, Treburget Consols, West Wheal Jane, Wheal Samson, Wheal Trelubsack, Wheal Wrey, Wyndham Consols, East Basset, General Mining Company for Ireland, Mining Company of Ireland, &c.

In Foreign Mines, the business has been very limited, and showing a downward tendency. Metcalfes fluctuated considerably during the week: on Monday they opened at 4¾ to 5¼ prem., on Tuesday 4 to 4½, and on Wednesday were done as low as 3¾, being a fall from 2 to 3 on last week's quotations, closing 3½ to 4. The other mines connected with the West Indies were all lower. Port Royal, on Monday, were 1 1¼, which price they maintained until Wednesday, when they fell to ⅞ 1⅛, and yesterday declined to ¾ ⅞ pm. Jamaica and Sue River remained steady, with little business doing—the former at 2 to 2½ prem., and the latter ⅛ to ¾ pm. Linares have improved to 9¾, and Grand Duchy of Baden par to ¼ prem., until the close of the market, when, influenced by the last favourable report, they advanced. The National Brazilian have changed hands as low as 2 to 2⅛, being 1 lower than last week. St. John del Rey have remained firm at last week's quotations.

At the Cologne Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Major the Hon. H. B. Dalzell in the chair), a lengthened discussion took place with reference to the removal of the *gerant*, or manager of the mines, who had been appointed to that office under the law of *commandite*, by virtue of which the *gerant* is the sole responsible manager, the other partners being only *commanditaires* (sleeping partners), whose liabilities, according to the laws of Rhenish Prussia, are confined to the amount of their investments. The 14th statute of the company provides that the *gerant* may be dismissed by a resolution of the general meeting, in the event of his contravening the statutes; and it was urged, as a ground for his removal, that he had been a party to, or sanctioned, material alterations in the articles by which it was intended the company should be governed, and that he had assumed a power superior to that of the council, whom he considered had no control over any of his acts, and that he was, in fact, determined to rule his own way. Independently of the legal question involved in the enquiry, a great deal of personal feeling was imported into the discussion, but with which, as was well observed by Mr. Scarborough, "the shareholders had nothing whatever to do, although it must be admitted that it was to their interest that good feeling and harmony should exist between their manager and the council." On the part of the *gerant*, it was urged that he had done nothing in contravention of the statutes, the alteration of which was indispensable, and that they were afterwards signed in the presence of three of the council, the translation having been examined by a member of Lloyds, and attested by Mr. Venn, the public notary in Cologne. The real point at issue, as it appears to us, was confined within a very narrow compass. The question was, which was to prevail—the *gerant* or the council? The latter said, "You, as the *gerant*, shall do as we please; the 13th article imposes upon you the necessity of acting in conformity with our opinion;" and the *gerant* replies, "I care nothing for your opinion; you are ignorant of the law of *commandite*, you know nothing of the extent of my powers, and are utterly incompetent to carry on the business of a foreign company." The question, therefore, which the meeting had to decide was, whether they would retain the services of the *gerant* or those of the council; and, upon the votes being taken, they decided in favour of the latter by a majority of 725; there being for the removal of the *gerant* 17,130, and against his removal 16,405: a protest, however, was entered, on the ground that a majority of the votes were taken without the production of the certificates of shares. Mr. Hodgkins has since been appointed to the office, with power to the council to remove him at any time, and from whatever cause; and the name of the firm or company is now altered from W. Jesse and Co. to Hodgkins and Co.

At the Metcalfe and General Mining Company of Jamaica half-yearly meeting, on Monday (T. M. Weguelin, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Capital, 17,000*l.*; premiums on new shares, 18,000*l.*; interest and transfer fees, 57*l.* 15s. 11d.=35,057*l.* 15s. 11d.—Purchase of lease of Pembroke and freehold of Job's Hill, 23,583*l.* 6s. 1d.; island drafts, 1250*l.*; mining, law, and general expenses, &c.; 2713*l.* 9s. 2d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 8761*l.* 0s. 8d. The directors' report stated that they had purchased the leasehold of Pembroke and freehold of Job's Hill, and Capt. John Lean was proceeding vigorously with operations for working the mines. The last advices represented that a vessel would sail for this country in the middle of July, with from 80 to 100 tons of ore. The secretary informed the meeting that printed forms had been prepared and sent out to Jamaica to be filled up, so that the precise statement of the quantity of ore obtained could be seen at a glance.

The Linares Mining Association have advices to the 2d July. The lode in the engine-shaft was worth 5 tons of lead ore per fm. San Jorge winze, sinking to communicate with the end of the 65, was worth 3½ tons per fm. Thorne's shaft was worth 5 tons of lead ore per fm. The tribute pitches were yielding fairly.

The New Linares Mining and Smelting Company have received a report from the resident agent, from which the subjoined is an extract:—"We have got the finest lode in El Carmen Mine I ever saw; it is full 4 feet wide, composed principally of gossan, with splendid lumps of lead, similar to the specimens sent you some little time ago. The lode in its nature is so soft that a man can take it out with a shovel (what we miners call rotten ripe). The shaft is only 10 fms. from surface, and sinking at 40s. per fm. I am of opinion this will make as profitable a mine as ever was discovered in the district of Linares."

The Ardennes (of Belgium) Copper, Lead, and Sulphate of Barytes Mining Company have advices to the 24th July. Their mines at Resteigne, Chanly, Wellin, and Lomprez had been surveyed by Mons. Jean Francois Brahy, their chief miner, accompanied by his father, who had had upwards of fifty years' experience in mining. The report was very satisfactory. At Resteigne, the gallery of Relai was 15 metres long, and the lode traced to a length of 500 metres. The lode in the No. 4 pit, at Chanly, became finer, and about a ton of copper ore was daily extracted.

The Liguanea Mining Company have advices to the 9th July. The large gossan lode, in the shaft recently commenced for the purpose of ventilating Nos. 1, 2, and 3, adits, looked exceedingly rich; and Capt. Thomas Lean adds, that if the lode does not produce a large quantity of ore, it would be an exception to the general nature of things.

The Grand Duchy of Baden Company have advices to the 27th July. In the end driving east in the Wilhelm's level, the lode was worth 15*l.* per fathom. In the Trudpert's level, the lode in bottom of winze was 13 in. wide, worth 60*l.* per fathom. The "Rothgultigerz" had ceased, but the whole of the ore in that part of the lode appeared to be impregnated with silver: the assay of the entire quantity of ore, upwards of 30 cwts., showed it to contain 650 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead. At the "Knapengrund" Mine they expected to finish widening the level by the end of the month, and had raised about ½ ton of ore whilst engaged in the work, the assay proving it to be as rich in silver as the Schindler ore—200 oz. to the ton of lead. His royal Highness the Prince Regent was at Badenweiler, and had announced his intention of honouring the company by a visit to the mines.

The Copiapo Mining Association have advices to the 16th June. At the copper mines of Checo, in the winze being sunk below the 30, they had a beautiful lode, producing some excellent quality ore. In the 50 they had a well defined lode, producing a little ore, but their operations were much contracted for want of men. Produce for May shippable, 70 tons; not shippable, 25 tons. At Morado Mines, San Augustin, their prospects were good in the 25, being extended to the north, the lode was 2½ ft. wide, the greater part shippable ore. The total produce for May was, shippable ore, 128 tons; not shippable, 45=137 tons. In the silver mines, at Al Fin Hallada, Salvadora lode, they had resumed sinking the shaft below No. 14 level, where they had a lode 2 ft. wide, giving occasional stones of ore. The stopes in the several levels were producing very well.

The Royal Santiago Mining Association have advices to the 29th June. The 4½ fm. level east was 10½ fms. from shaft, but without any improvement in the lode; the 44 west was 9 fms. from shaft, lode from 2 to 3 ft. wide. They had raised to the 22d June 35 tons; 10 tons were from Good Hope lode, and of the remaining 25 there was but 1 ton of stone ore. The adit level, west of Discovery shaft, had been extended 6 ft., the branch of grey ore on the north side continued, and was 6 inches wide in the bottom of the level; in the gossan, on the south side, there was a good deal of the green carbonate to be seen, the lode looking more promising as they advanced westwards.

The United Mexican Mining Association have advices to the 27th June. At Rayas, the sales of June had shown a trifling improvement. At Jesus Maria y Jose, there had been two sales during the month, and the last being on the 23d did not appear in the statement which was made up to the 18th July. Amount of the two sales, $579. The collector of customs at Vera Cruz had acknowledged the receipt of the necessary orders from the Government respecting the Zacatecas claims, and that they would be acted upon. The price of quicksilver was as last quoted, $68 per quintal. In store, *nil*. In use at Dolores, lbs. 7247 10; at Barrera, lbs. 9278 10=lbs. 16,526 4.

A despatch has been received from Captain Bell, the chief superintendent of the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company, dated Cape Town, June 20, in which he states that, owing to bad weather, the vessel had not made so quick a passage as was anticipated, but that the whole of the staff under his care were in excellent health and spirits, and information they had received while at the Cape had made them very anxious to reach their destination with as little delay as possible.

The Australasian Coal Company have despatched to New South Wales a gentleman of considerable experience in the collieries of the north of England, accompanied by an efficient underviewer, and furnished with suitable instruments for making accurate surveys and examinations of the coal-fields in the colony and on the company's property. The company's application for a royal charter has been referred to the Colonial Government: a petition was, however, sent forward in May last to the Legislative Council of New South Wales for an Act of Incorporation there. In the meantime, the expenses incurred have been very trifling, and nearly the whole of the capital is out at interest on good security.

The gold mining share market has been extremely depressed; very few buyers appear, and prices have sympathised in a marked manner with the general business of the Stock Exchange. Such descriptions as yet stand at a premium are rapidly descending towards par, whilst the less accredited adventures are scarcely saleable at a very heavy discount. On Monday, all descriptions were flat. Colonial Gold were quoted at ¼ to 1 prem.; Great Nugget, ⅝ to ¾ prem.; Agua Fria, 1¼ to 1½ prem. On Tuesday, Agua Frias fell, and were quoted from 1 to 1¼ prem. On Wednesday, Nouveau Mondes were done at ¼ to ⅜ prem. On Thursday, the market was still worse, several of the better descriptions being offered at a depreciated price, and up to the close, yesterday evening, there were no symptoms of a rally. The Great Nugget Vein Company have received letters to the 29th March. They state that the results of the experiments of the Colonial Gold Mining Company have determined the superintendent to erect machinery and commence extensive operations; the shares, in the colony, are now at as high a premium as ever, never having been below par. They say the Colonial Gold Company's expenditure will not be less than 30,000*l.* before they obtain returns of any moment; so large an outlay made by an English company of such high standing, and after so careful and extended an examination of the claims, as also of many others in this colony, by their own practical officers, must satisfy shareholders that the property of the Great Nugget Company is of considerable value, and the best yet discovered in the country. The arrivals of gold have been, the *Queen of England*, 40,395 ozs., value 161,580*l.*; the *Beulah*, 11,000 ozs., 44,000*l.*; the *Nelson*, 25,000 ozs., 100,000*l.*; the *Golden Land*, 2700 ozs., 10,800*l.*; *Blorengo*, 58 ozs., 236*l.*; the *General Hewett*, 29,236 ozs., 117,300*l.*; *Mary Bannatyne*, 440 ozs., 1760*l.* These large quantities of gold, however, are being rapidly dispatched to the continent The whole of the precious freight of the *Queen of England* and *Beulah*, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of 51,000 ozs., has been dispatched across the channel. So far, the drain appears unabated, the bullion brokers continuing to collect all available supplies of gold for remittance. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place: the non-official are—Lewis Hill Range, ¼ to ⅜ per share; L'Aigle d'Or, ⅜ to ⅝ dis.; London and Virginia Gold and Copper, 1-16 to 3-16 prem.; Albion Gold, ½ dis. to par; London and Liverpool Australian Gold Mining and Streaming, par to ¼ prem.; Monarch, ¼ to ½ dis.; Garnett and Moseley, 2 to 2½ prem.; Australian Mutual, ⅜ to ½ dis.; Australian Consols, ½ to ¼ dis.; Chartered Australian Land and Mining, ¼ to ½ per share; Melbourne Gold, ½ to ¼; Golden Mountain, ¼ to ½; New South Wales, ⅜ to ½ dis.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market is very dull, with little business done, at reduced prices. Australian Agricultural shares, on Monday, were 34½, and Peel River, 6¾: on Wednesday the former had receded to 32, and the latter to 6, being a slight decline on last week; but yesterday, at the close of the market, Australian Agricultural were quoted as low as 30. South Australian Land remained steady at 38 to 40 until yesterday, when they fell 2*l.*; Van Diemen's Land, 16½; Crystal Palace shares fluctuated from 6⅝ to 6¾, and, participating in the general flatness, closed a shade lower; Berlin Water-Works, 2½.

We are informed that there has been enquiry for North Caradon shares during the week, and that some heavy dealings in this stock have been made for the certificates, which are about to be issued.

HULL, Aug. 4.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) inform us that there has been a good demand for Tremaynes during the week. Pendarves, Gustavus, and Stray Park are also enquired for, but in other sorts there is no particular change. There is altogether, however, a better feeling for mining shares; and we shall not be surprised to see the demand improved by-and-bye.

LEEDS, Aug. 4.—Messrs. Henwood and Co. report symptoms of improvement in mine shares. Enquiries have been made for Royal Hibernian, West Carberry, South Cork, Poltimore, Pencorse, and Wheal Seton. Mr. Henwood leaves Leeds this day, with a deputation, to purchase an engine, &c., for Pencorse.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

We have advices from Melbourne to the 7th of April, which state that the price of gold remained at 3*l.* 17s. per oz.; but it was the general opinion that a slight decline would soon take place. There had been a progressive and considerable decrease in the amount brought down by escort during the last six months. The amount was as follows:—

			Ounces.
Four weeks ending	13th November, 1852		314,141
Ditto ditto	11th December ditto		209,153
Ditto ditto	8th January, 1853		187,954
Ditto ditto	5th February ditto		185,469
Ditto ditto	5th March ditto		168,620½
Ditto ditto	1st April ditto		154,814¾

The total amount brought down by the Government escort, and the Victoria Escort Company, from 1st of January to the 4th of April, was 584,688 ozs. 16 dwts. From the deposits at the Bank, confirmed by the transactions of the gold brokers, it was not considered any decrease had taken place in the yield of gold this year; but the great increase in the number at the diggings show that individually the diggers have not been so successful as at the close of last year. The great increase in public revenues still continued. The official returns for the quarter ending 5th April showed a nett increase on the general revenue of 232,729*l.*; and the territorial revenue, 59,565*l.* 16s. 6d., as compared with the corresponding period in 1852.

The receipts of gold at Adelaide for the quarter ending 3d of March had been less than half the amount received in the previous quarter, which is accounted for by the higher price realised at Melbourne. The amount received for the quarter ending 31st December, 1852, was 8587 ozs.; for the quarter ending 3d March, 1853, 3738 ozs. At the first weekly Government land sale in South Australia, in April, the quantity disposed of was 1829 acres, including 74 acres of suburban land; and the sum realised was 2460*l.* 15s., giving an average of 1*l.* 6s. 10¾d. an acre.

The New Zealand *Gold Circular* states that they had received from their correspondents at Coromandel the results of the assay of nine different pieces of quartz, weighing 9 ozs. 4 dwts. 22 grs., and which produced 5 ozs. 6 dwts. 8 grs. of pure gold, or rather more than 5 in 9.

Mr J. J. Montefiore has a very singular specimen of New Zealand gold. It is of a dark brassy look, and at first sight appears like gold ore, the quartz and gold being so intimately mixed, that the mass looks as if it was homogenous. A powerful microscope, however, shows that it is composed of gold quartz of the most minute particles: some portions of it have been melted and assayed, and the yield was about 60 per cent. of gold.

A letter from Forest Creek says—

"The news from the gold fields is, on the whole, very satisfactory. During the past year 173 tons 10 cwts. 1 qr. 12 lbs. 3 ozs. of Victoria gold was exported; while, during the present year, up to the 11th March, it had amounted to about 21½ tons, worth, at 3*l.* 10s. per oz., 1,930,180*l.* The excess of arrivals over departures, and births over deaths, in 1852, amounted to 97,661, while during the present year it has already numbered 14,000. About 90,000 persons are now on the gold fields, of whom 20,000 are women and children, 10,000 storekeepers, tradesmen, and Government officials, and the remainder miners. Some 35,000 are located at Mount Alexander and Bendigo, where, although few are extremely fortunate, scarcely any but are making good wages, the average being probably about an ounce per man per week. Quartz crushing has been tried, but at present on a very limited scale, the machines in use being worked by hand, and not being capable of crushing more than a ton of quartz per day. All these belong to private individuals, none of the English companies having done more than buying gold, excepting the Port Philip Company, which, under the management of Mr. Hopkins, has attempted to work alluvial soil. The rate of wages in the colony for both skilled and unskilled labour prevents any successful operations on the part of companies."

LEAD IN SHROPSHIRE.—In the parish of Shelve, in the county of Salop, 21 veins of lead ore have been discovered, measuring 45,830 yds., of which 3894 yds. have been worked, and 1738 yards have proved productive of lead ore. The Grit, Gravels, and East White Grit Mines are in this parish, and from them have been raised 60,000 tons of ore, 21,100 of which were raised in the time of the late Mr. More, of Linley. If 3894 yards, at an average depth of only 100 yards, produced 21,100 tons, it may be estimated that at the depth of 500 yards, *one million and a quarter* tons might be produced, which, at an average of 12*l.* per ton, would give a value of 15,000,000*l.* It is believed that 1,400,000*l.* worth of ore has been raised from one vein in the Snailbach Mine; it is, however, a fact that upwards of 20,000*l.* a-year has been made from this mine for the last seven years, and the mine is said to better now than ever. Surely this district is deserving more attention.

Some Irish coal, from the Arigna Mine, in county Leitrim, has been tested by the steamers of the City of Dublin Company, between Limerick and Kilrush, with great success, being considered superior and more powerful than Cardiff for engine purposes, while its durability considerably lessens the quantity heretofore consumed. The Limerick Shipping Company also intend putting the same coal into use on board the *Holyrood* and *Secret* steamers, which ply between Limerick and London.

We understand that Captain Joseph Collom, manager of the Tavistock United Mines, is about to resign his situation, for the purpose of conducting the management of the Tees Side Lead Mines, Cumberland. We wish him success; and from our knowledge of his abilities and business habits, feel confident that his services will be appreciated.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Master Richards, upon the application of the solicitor to Mr. Wrighte, the official manager under the Joint-Stock Companies' Winding-Up Act, has ordered a call of 1*l.* per share on the contributories. The debts and liabilities are stated at about 2000*l.* The call and amount realised by the sale of the mine are estimated to make up a sufficient sum to satisfy all the demands.

NORTHERN COAL MINING COMPANY.—On Wednesday, Mr. Quilter, the official manager under the Joint-stock Companies' Winding-up Act, made application to Master Tinney for a call of 1*l.* per share on all the contributories. The official manager stated that the cash balance in hand was only 48*l.*, and the total assets, including bonds, bills receivable, &c., 25,221*l.*; the liabilities were 37,847*l.*: leaving a balance against the company of upwards of 12,000*l.* The call was estimated to produce 10,000*l.*, and Mr. Quilter expected to realise, within the next six months out of the assets, 13,000*l.* Seven-eighths of the contributories had assented to the call, which it was hoped would be the final one. The Master directed the call to be made, and to become payable on the 25th instant.

THE CAMEL SLATE QUARRIES.—We understand, that in consequence of the application for the shares in this undertaking not exceeding 2400, the promoters believing it a valuable property, have determined to carry the same out amongst themselves and their immediate friends, and have consequently divided the same into a small number of shares. The works will soon be commenced, and within a very short time slate of a good quality will be ready for the market.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.		*Paid.*	*Last Prices.*	*Business Done.*
100000	Agua Fria	1	⅝ to 1 pm.	1¾ ½
30000	Anglo-Australian Gold	1	¼ dis.—par	—
100000	Anglo-Californian	1	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	⅜
10000	Australasian	2	1 dis. — par	—
19000	Australian	5	2 — 3	—
60000	Australian Cordillera	1	⅜ — ½ dis.	⅜
100000	Australian Freehold	1	⅜ — ⅝ dis.	⅜
50000	Ave Maria	1	⅜ — ½ dis.	⅜
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	¼ dis.—par	⅜ 1
100000	British Australian Gold	1	⅛ — ¼ dis.	⅛
210000	Carsons Creek	⅛	⅛ dis.—par	—
100000	Colonial Gold	1	⅜ — ½ pm.	1⅜ ⅜
350000	Copper Miners of England	Stock	60 — 70	—
70000	English and Australian Copper	5	2¼ — 2 dis.	—
100000	Great Nugget Vein	2	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	—
20000	General	20	14 — 16	15¼
100000	Lake Bathurst	1	⅛ — ⅜ dis.	⅜ ⅛
60000	Liberty	1	¼ dis.— ⅛ pm.	1
50000	London and Calif. Gold Quartz	1	⅛ — ⅜	⅜
100000	Mariquita	1	¼ dis.— par.	—
20000	Mexican and South American	9	6¾ — 7½	6¾ 7
60000	New Granada	1	⅛ dis.— ⅛ pm.	1
200000	Nouveau Monde	1	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	1⅜ ⅛
10000	Pontgibaud Silver-Lead	20	— —	19
100000	Port Philip	1	⅜ — ½ dis.	⅜ ⅛
60000	Quartz Rock	1	¼ dis.— par	⅛ 1
50000	South Australian	1	¼ dis.— par	⅜
70000	Waller	1	⅜ — ½ dis.	⅜
100000	West Granada	1	⅜ — ½ dis.	⅜
100000	West Mariposa	1	⅜ — ⅜ dis.	⅜
100000	Yuba	1	⅜ — ½ dis.	⅜

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.	*Companies.*	*Paid.*	*Price.*
20000	Australian Agricultural	17½	32½ 1¾
—	British American Land	38½	64 67
100000	Crystal Palace	5	6¾ 6⅝
130000	Crystal Palace of France	2	2¾ ⅜
—	Electric Telegraph (A)	20	20½ 21 x div
—	North British Australasian Loan	1	1⅜ 1 1¼
—	Ditto new	½	⅜
120000	Peel River Land and Mining	5	6¼ 6 ⅜ 6
100000	Scottish Australian Investment	1	2¾
12760	South Australian Land	25	35 37
10000	Van Diemen's Land	28½	15 16
—	Victoria	6	8¼

LEAD ORES.

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS OF LAXEY LEAD ORE, Douglas, Isle of Man, Aug. 2.

Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co. (purchasers)	£21 12 0
John P. Eyton	21 4 0
Walker, Parker, and Co.	20 17 6
Enthoven and Sons	20 5 0
Locke, Blackett, & Co.	20 0 0
Pontifex and Wood	19 0 0

Sold at Aberystwith on the 1st August.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
East Logylas	100	£12 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Frongoch	60	11 17 6	ditto
Cwm Erfin	50	15 4 6	ditto
East Darren	56	15 5 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	24	15 1 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Cefn Bruno	60	12 0 6	Panther Company.

Sold at Bagillt on the 3d August.

Black Craig	50	£11 3 6	J. P. Eyton.

Sold on the Mine.

Exmouth and Wheal Adams	100	£11 11 0	R. Michell and Son.
ditto	25	9 12 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 26th July.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price.	Amount.	Purchasers.
East Margaret	7	1	2	4	£ —	£398 4 6—	—

Sold on the 28th July.

Wheal Trevelyan	3	4	2	16	£63 0 0	£ —	—Bolitho.
ditto	0	19	3	8	53 0 0	—	— ditto

Sold on the 1st August.

Yeoland Consols	8	0	0	0	£66 12 6	—	—Calenick, &c.
Charlestown	3	10	0	0	63 10 0	—	—Enthoven.
ditto	0	10	0	0	60 0 0	—	—Daubuz.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 20, and sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, August 4.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheal Seton	100	£6 17 6	East Pool	81	£5 10 6
ditto	87	3 2 6	ditto	70	6 1 6
ditto	62	5 6 6	ditto	69	4 3 6
ditto	52	7 12 6	ditto	23	0 3 0
ditto	50	2 8 0	Condurrow	56	5 0 6
ditto	14	4 13 6	ditto	65	5 1 0
Pendarves	92	5 16 6	ditto	61	9 12 0
ditto	83	5 5 6	ditto	45	11 7 0
ditto	60	6 8 0	ditto	42	6 0 6
ditto	50	4 13 0	ditto	40	3 0 6
ditto	55	5 18 6	ditto	28	1 5 0
ditto	41	2 4 6	Camborne Vean	73	3 16 6
Tincroft	75	2 13 6	ditto	48	6 1 6
ditto	72	4 4 6	Stray Park	38	2 0 0
ditto	71	3 2 6	ditto	32	1 8 6
ditto	70	5 4 6	ditto	31	4 6 0
ditto	67	2 6 6	Wheal Frances	40	4 16 0
ditto	65	4 9 0	ditto	13	1 10 0
ditto	62	2 2 0	East Wheal Crofty	56	5 17 0
ditto	60	1 5 6	ditto	54	6 14 0
ditto	58	3 14 6	ditto	43	5 8 0
ditto	55	1 12 0	ditto	35	2 12 6
ditto	50	4 9 0	ditto	19	0 5 0
ditto	1	30 7 6	Dudnance	12	6 5 6
North Pool	110	5 4 6	Longclose	11	5 5 6
ditto	105	5 11 6	South Wheal Frances	61	6 2 6
ditto	104	4 2 6	ditto	56	3 19 6
ditto	96	5 7 6	ditto	38	7 15 6
ditto	71	2 15 6	ditto	37	3 9 0
ditto	44	17 4 0	Dolcoath	55	2 11 0
ditto	31	1 17 6	ditto	52	5 16 0
ditto	22	5 14 6	ditto	40	6 14 0
Wheal Basset	109	10 18 0	ditto	26	5 11 0
ditto	108	7 8 6	Fowey Consols	71	6 10 0
ditto	82	5 5 6	ditto	44	2 0 0
ditto	75	4 7 6	ditto	40	6 5 6
ditto	61	14 12 6	North Roskear	53	10 4 6
ditto	60	6 5 6	ditto	29	6 6 6
ditto	44	5 12 0	Clijah & Wentworth	16	8 5 0
ditto	5	5 14 0	ditta	9	5 16 0
East Pool	90	3 14 6	Great Tolgus	2	4 6 6
ditto	89	3 0 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Wheal Seton	752	£3906	14	0	East Wh. Crofty } Dudnance, and } Longclose	230	£1151	11	0
Tincroft	706	2301	2	0	South Wh. Frances	192	1019	6	6
North Pool	583	3243	0	6	Dolcoath	173	854	3	0
Wheal Basset	544	4594	4	0	Fowey Consols	155	800	10	0
East Pool	422	1768	15	6	North Roskear	82	725	7	0
Condurrow	347	2165	6	0	Clijah and Went	25	184	4	0
Camborne Vean. } Stray Park, & } Wheal Frances	275	1637	4	6	Great Tolgus	2	8	13	0

Average Standard	£127 18 0	Average Produce	6¼
Average Price per ton	£3 4 6		
Quantity of Ore	4485 tons	Quantity of Fine Copper,	279 tons 18 cwts.
Amount of Money	£23,460 1 0		

LAST SALE.—Average Standard £127 10 0.—Average Produce 6¾

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 127*l.* 16s.—Produce 6¼.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	165	£ 876 17 3
Vivian and Sons	948	4307 1 11
Freeman and Co.	379	1774 16 8
Grenfell and Sons	398	1947 15 0
Crown Company	26	270 19 3
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	407	3120 14 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	858	5060 15 8
English and Australian Co.	323	1909 0 6
Mason and Elkington	276	1481 6 3
F. Bankart	109	870 14 0
Copper Miners' Company	409	1840 0 0
Total tons	4485	£23,460 1 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Buller 1040—Carn Brea 525—Alfred Consols 358—West Basset 235—West Wheal Treasury 198—West Wheal Seton 194—Halamanning and Croft Gothal 185—United Mines 180—Par Consols 164—North Basset 140—Botallack 83—Cook's Kitchen 69—Wheal Trevarbah 61—Wheal Speedwell 44—St. Aubyn and Grylls 34—St. Ives Consols 26—Camborne Consols 25—Tywarnhayle 24—Sidney Godolphin 23—Carvanguil 19—Wh. Guskus 17—Wellington Mines 16—Wh. Uny 9.—Total, 3870 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 1873—Wheal Phœnix 415—Marke Valley 408—Holmbush 354—West Caradon 320—Wheal Arthur 234—Fowey Consols 182—Bedford United 166—Wheal Friendship 149—Wheal Crebor 75—Wheal Russell 64—Gonamena 56—Callington Kelly Bray 50—North Wheal Robert 45—East Crowndale 31—Wheal Carpenter 22—Devon Burra Burra 20.—Total, 4452 tons.

WHEAL CONSTANCE, IN THE PARISH OF NEWLYN, CORNWALL (SILVER-LEAD).

47

This mine is bounded on the west by the Shepherds Mines, on the east by the celebrated East Wheal Rose (which has paid to the fortunate shareholders, up to the present time, dividends amounting to about £2250 per share), and it contains many, if not all, of the same lodes. The locality is as promising as any piece of mineral ground in the county; indeed, this mine once formed a part of East Wheal Rose sett, and a considerable sum was expended in opening it to a depth of 30 fathoms below the adit, which produced about £12,000 worth of ore, although the price was then £4 per ton lower than at present. At the period when this portion of the sett (now Wheal Constance), was first worked, no other mine existed in the neighbourhood, consequently the water pressed on every side, and becoming unmanageable with the pumping engine, a great increase of expenditure was occasioned. Just at this juncture, a valuable discovery was made by the continuation of one of the levels into another lord's land, which led to the removal of the plant, and to the intended temporary abandonment of that part of the sett, but which finally became forfeited. After some years had elapsed, the present company of adventurers obtained a license, and there is now a lease being engrossed for 21 years from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Exeter and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at 1-15th dues.

The following report, by Capt. JOHN PUCKEY, under whose able management the operations are directed, will better explain the present state and prospective character of this important mine:—

REPORT.

July 4, 1853.—From the time this mine has been idle, the present East Wheal Rose has become much deeper than Wheal Constance, thereby lessening, by one-half, the quantity of water to be drawn up by the engine, and otherwise effecting a saving of timber. An adit has also been driven southward into South Cargoll Mine, where there has recently been cut a rich lode of lead in the 10 fm. level below the adit, and the same lode, from its present direction, will run through the south part of Wheal Constance sett. Additional prospects have recently appeared from the dip of shoots of ore of great value in East Wheal Rose in the 30, 40, 50, and 60 fm. levels going down into Wheal Constance, and which it may be expected will be met with at or about the 80 fm. level. Another very promising feature is that of Wheal Arthur lode, crossing before the adit end. A lode, wherever seen at the surface, is found to be strong in gossan, and of such character as to induce every practical miner to expect large courses of lead ore at the intersections. North Shepherd's lode, and the lodes in Penhallow Moor, are equally promising; and similar results from the intersections may reasonably be expected. The mine is cleared out, and the engine-shaft sunk to the 40 fm. level; No. 2 shaft sunk from the 30 to the 40 fm. level, and that level is driven from No. 2 shaft to opposite the engine-shaft, with which there is now communication. In driving the 40 fm. level, we have gone through a valuable piece of orey ground for 30 fms. in length, and intersected two side lodes, marked C and D on the plan; one of these lodes is entirely new in this sett, considerably enhancing its value, and is now supposed to be the East Wheal Rose lode. The engine-shaft will intersect the lode between the 50 and 60 fm. levels, its position is good for working the mine extensively and profitably after it intersects the lode, and perchance before. About £500 worth of ore, the quality of which is quite equal, if not superior in silver, to that of East Wheal Rose, has been already sold, the greater portion of which was broken from the driving of the 40 fathom level between No. 2 and No. 3 shafts, the backs of which are standing, and judging from what the level has produced, are estimated to be worth £2000. The 40 fm. level being now communicated with the engine-shaft, we shall commence raising ore on low tribute, not exceeding 3s. in £1. We shall also commence driving three or four 40 fm. levels on the different lodes, so as to properly develope the mineral throughout; we shall likewise sink the engine-shaft with all possible dispatch to intersect the lode, and then further sink on the incline with the lode, when from all appearances we may fairly calculate that a great quantity of lead will be produced. No. 4 shaft is also being sunk from the adit to the 20 fm. level, for the purpose of extending the said level under orey ground of rich quality between Nos. 5 and 6 shafts. The adit end must also be driven westward to intersect Wheal Arthur lode. The whole of these operations are immediately necessary before the mine can be brought into a profitable state of working." JOHN PUCKEY.

Wheal Constance is worked upon the Cost-book Principle, and is divided into 512 shares—334 of which were held by one proprietor, who is desirous of disposing of the greater portion, retaining for himself 128. And he now offers them to the public at a fair valuation, the price being fixed at £25 each, with all expenses paid to the end of March last, £4 of which per share, and £4 per share to be received from the other proprietors, making together on 512 shares, £2048, will be appropriated as a stock capital for developing the mine. £11 per share has been spent in working the mine to the end of March, the premium being £10 per 512th share for an established mine, a discovery made, and a valuable plant thereon. About one-third of the number to be disposed of are already taken at the price above named, consequently only about 170 remain, and none will be sold beyond that number.

The pumping-engine of 70-horse power, plant, and other erections on the mine, are estimated to be worth £3000.

Applications for shares are to be made at the offices of Mr. W. C. Foulkes, land and mine agent, 58, Old Broad-street, were a plan and section of the mine may be seen, and further particulars obtained.—Dated July 12, 1853.

WHEAL WHITLEIGH, NEAR PLYMOUTH.—

This lead mine has worked before, and made large returns. During the former company's occupation, the engine-shaft ran together, and the mine was shortly afterwards abandoned, although the prospects had previously been of the most encouraging character. The shaft has been re-sunk at a considerable expense, and is made perfectly secure to the bottom, 52 fms. In clearing the 42 fm. level, 20 fms. of lode, producing half a ton per fm., *has been discovered*, and, in driving the 52 end, the ground has continued to improve, and is now (as they are nearing the ore gone down from the 42 producing 5 cwt. of ore per ton. As soon as a winze has been opened, and ventilation effected, considerable quantities of lead ore will be quickly raised for the market. The lodes are situated in most congenial killas, and are parallel with the Tamars. There is a 60-horse power engine erected, with all necessary machinery and materials, and shortly a small engine and crusher will be in order, for effectually carrying out the necessary operations of the mine. It is divided into 6400 shares, at 30s. each, seven-eighths of which are already taken; and applications for the remainder are to be made to Mr. W. C. FOULKES, 58, Old Broad-street, where may be seen reports by Capts. J. Puckey, J. Wolferstan, and S. Bennetts.—Aug. 5, 1853. 48

POLTIMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Vernon-house, No. 50, *Pall Mall*, *July* 28, 1853.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Committee of Management to forward you the annexed transcript of a communication from Mr. John Wilson, one of the partners of the firm of Messrs. Rawlins and Watson, of St. Helen's, Lancashire.

I avail myself of the opportunity to mention, that every branch of the works at the mine is proceeding with the utmost possible vigour, and in a few days, there is no doubt the wheel, will commence to do its work in clearing the mine of water. The requirement of some little further machinery from the Plymouth foundry, as well as proper rope for the erection of the shears, occasioned some delay, but all the necessary articles are now on the mine, and the shears are up.

The Committee feel that they are justified in reporting that the works altogether have been executed in a most efficient manner, and do great credit to the Captain, Mr. Peter Floyd. They, through me, strongly recommend the personal inspection of the property and works by every Shareholder. As soon as the actual yield of the cargoes of gossan, per *Eleanor and Mary* and *Star of Brunswick*, is reported by Messrs. Rawlins and Watson, the result will be made known to the Shareholders.

ADOLPHUS E. P. GRAVES, Secretary and Pursey.

49

Bridgwater Works, St. Helen's, Tuesday, July 26, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—Having recently inspected the Poltimore Mine, I beg to communicate a few facts respecting the former workings and the present products of the mine. Hitherto considerable diversity of opinion has existed respecting the object of the former operations; some regarding it as highly probable that the mine was worked for gold, others that copper was the only metal obtained. In the hope of obtaining some facts bearing on the determination of this point, I carefully examined a heap of debris from the old bed of the river, containing slags, formerly produced in the smelting of the ore from the mine. Almost every piece of slag contained indications of its having been a product of the reduction of copper ore. In some instances pieces of metallic copper were found attached to the slag; one of the pieces of copper measured about 4 square inches. An assay of this copper gave no indications of the presence of gold. In the same heap with the slag and metallic copper, we also found many pieces of the ore itself, and were thus able to determine the character of the ore formerly raised from the mine and smelted on the spot.

Since my return, I have assayed some of those pieces of ore, and obtained 30 per cent. of copper. The ore was chiefly the grey sulphuret and carbonate of copper, and, from its richness and composition, must have been easily reduced. But though it is evident, from the existence of the slags, that some of the ore was smelted at the mine, there are not sufficient grounds to conclude that the reduction on the spot was continued throughout the whole period during which the mine was worked, nor is evidence of its removal; but it is probable that, after beginning the reduction of the rich ore on the spot, it was afterwards found to be more advantageous to carry it to a place more convenient as it regards fuel. But whatever opinion we may adopt respecting the place where it was smelted, it is evident that the mine was formerly worked, chiefly, if not exclusively, for the purpose of obtaining copper ore, the quality of which is now shown by the assays of the pieces of the ore formerly raised, and also from the assay of lumps of ore recently got in clearing the old levels. One of those lumps of undressed ore gave, on assay, 20 per cent. of copper.

On the western side the lode has been worked from the adit level to the surface, along a course of about 200 fathoms; to what depth the workings extend below the adit level cannot be ascertained until the mine is cleared of water. On the eastern side the copper appears to be lower than on the west side, and therefore much of the gossan, now known to be auriferous, remains unworked above the adit level. In this part of the lode, large stones of copper ore have recently been found, yielding 10 per cent. of copper. It is highly probable that on this side rich copper ore will be found below the auriferous gossan, and this point, also, will be fully ascertained as soon as the water is removed from the lower levels.

As regards the existence of auriferous ores, this question must now be considered as satisfactorily settled; 150 tons of gossan, taken from different parts of the mine, have now been reduced. The results of the reduction of the first two parcels of gossan have been for some time before the committee. I have to add that the cargoes per *Eleanor and Mary* and the *Star of Brunswick*, now in course of reduction, confirm the fact of the existence of gold. Our results show that all parts of the lode are not equally auriferous; for the cargo per *Eleanor and Mary* is not so rich as the 61 tons per *Star of Brunswick*. The differences in the results of the test of the several cargoes prove that the lode of the auriferous gossan, like every other mineral lode, varies in its character; and in order to make the mine as productive as possible, it will be necessary to ascertain what parts of the lode yield the richest auriferous gossan. The raising of the gossan has proceeded on the presumption that all parts of the lode were equally auriferous; but it has now been clearly established that some parts of the lode contain a much greater proportion of gold than others. Although for the present I recommend the selection of the richer parts of the auriferous lode, yet, in the course of three or four weeks, I shall be able to lay before you details of a method by which the whole of the auriferous gossan may be made remunerative.

The Committee of Management of the Poltimore Copper and Gold Mining Company. JOHN WILSON.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NATAL COAL AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY

is in course of FORMATION, on the Cost-book System, and a prospectus will shortly be issued. Arrangements have been made for the purchase of land in Natal, where extensive coal-fields have long been known to exist; recent advices announce also the discovery of gold.

MINING AGENT—Richard Madigan, Esq., C.E., Natal. 50

Offices, 36, Moorgate-street. THOS. ROBERTS (late of Natal), Sec. pro tem.

Notices to Correspondents.

REPORT ON ACCIDENTS IN MINES.—Copies of the Report presented to Parliament, and just printed, can be obtained from our office by forwarding a Post-office order for 6s.

CAWSON HILL MINING COMPANY.—SIR: Can any of the readers of your Journal inform me when the next meeting of the Cawson Hill Mining Company is to be held? I have looked repeatedly in your Journal for a report of the progress of the works at the mine, but I am sorry to say none has appeared. The last information from the mine, some four or five months since, was, that "they were trying some experiments with the china clay which had been discovered." Several of my brother-shareholders are anxious to know the result of the experiments, and what are the prospects of the company.—E. CHEESMAN: *Sturminster, Newton, July* 29.

NEW LINARES MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—The following is a correct version of what was said by Capt. Michell at the meeting of shareholders at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the 28th July—a report of which appeared in last week's Journal. "The value of the *lode* was at least 40*l. per fathom*," instead of "the value of the *ores raised* was at least 40*l. per ton*:" also, "with regard to the conveyance of ores, they were now removed at 1*l.* a ton cheaper than they were *two months* ago," read "*two years* ago."

SIR,—Having seen a report in the *Mining Journal*, some five or six months ago, to the effect that Wheal Busy, Treskerby, and the adjoining mines, were then expected to be forthwith put into working order, under the presidency of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, will some one of your readers be kind enough to inform me why these much-talked-of mines have thus far remained in *statu quo*?—OBSERVER: *Chacewater, Aug.* 2.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—SIR: Being a shareholder in this mine, I feel highly gratified by the report in your last Journal, and for information should be glad to know at what point from the engine-shaft the bearing, distance, and underlie it is expected to cut the middle Devon Burra Burra lode, from which the rich yellow ores have been raised, and whether it would not be advisable to sink to this lode instead of cross-cutting, and the depth of shaft and length of cross-cut to intersect it? And if the stratum is similar to that at Devon Burra Burra.—JOHN WILLIAMS.

We have not space for the poem "On the Merchant in Shares."

"Verloo."—In a scrip company the production of the shares is, in general, considered sufficient evidence as to the identity of the owner. Under the Cost-book System, every person is supposed to sign the cost-book; a non-holder could not attend the meeting, but the transfer of one share, if entered on the company's book, would legally entitle him to that privilege.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY.—SIR: You would oblige a shareholder by letting him know what the Royal Hibernian Mining Company are doing. I have heard from a friend of mine at Kerry, that the Clogher Mine has only four men working there at present, and at Castlemaine they are doing literally nothing. I wish to know whether this is a fact; and if so, is it proper for a company such as the Royal Hibernian to work with such little spirit, after having been 18 months formed? It is certainly not right, if this is the case, with a company having 100,000*l.* capital, and the managers talking about buying property in the county Waterford, if they could come to terms. I hope they are not going to make a second Hibernian Mine of it.—W. W. G.: *Carlow, July* 31.

WHEAL PROCKTER.—SIR: There was a slight mistake in the report of this mine of last week. The lode is said to be 3 ft. 6 in. wide instead of 8 ft. 6 in.—J. DALE: *Aug.* 1.

AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: In the report of the meeting held on the 10th Nov., 1852, is the following promise made by the directors:—"They have, therefore, pleasure in stating that the engines, crushing-mills, and stamps they have sent out are of the most powerful description, capable of crushing upwards of 200 tons of quartz per day." What are the agents in California doing? Would it not be most desirable to beg the directors to press their agents into immediate and most active use of the great machinery, both on the Agua Fria and Gold Hill Mines, and to try all they can to prove the statement made in the prospectus to be true—viz., "that the Agua Fria would yield 740*l.* per ton." But if it yielded only 4 or 5 ozs. per ton, and 200 tons per day could be crushed, it would be highly rich, and approved by—A SHAREHOLDER: *Aug.* 3.

Capt. James Hosking has just returned from a tour in the Dolgelly district, and may be consulted respecting mining in that locality. Letters addressed to Capt. Hosking, 8, Old Jewry, will be attended to.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—Mr. Bridgman's letter on the West Downs Mine trial (Courtis *v.* Johnson) shall appear in our next Journal—it reached us too late for the present. Several other communications are unavoidably postponed.

"Oxoniensis" is thanked; but we do not think his plan, even if practicable, would throw much light upon the real value of mining property, which, it must be remembered, is continually fluctuating. Our correspondent proposes, in reference to non-dividend mines, that they should be *classified* (dividing them under separate heads, as at present), *according to seniority, with their respective dates*, going no further back than six years. We cannot see how such an arrangement would enable a party to form a more correct judgment of the relative value of shares, or that it would assist him to distinguish a genuine undertaking from a mere bubble. It often happens that a mine which has for some time been struggling on in comparative obscurity suddenly takes an important and substantial position, while others, of much longer standing, never become successful, although legitimate speculations. It is sometimes exceedingly difficult to arrive at the intrinsic value of shares; and we must admit that, great as our experience is, we have not the means of exercising complete control over the prices quoted, although, to a considerable extent, we have an opportunity (which we never fail to avail ourselves of), relying as we do upon authentic sources, of checking in a great measure, the exaggerated price at which shares are sometimes said to be in the market. Our object is to furnish accurate information, but with the utmost vigilance we are unable to prevent casual errors, and whenever they do occur, we are at all times happy to correct them. As far as our own experience extends, we think the present arrangement of our Share List more clearly defined and more intelligible than that proposed by "Oxoniensis." We have not, however, disposed of the subject without giving it that fair and impartial consideration which the suggestions of every correspondent, who writes in a friendly spirit, is fully entitled to.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 6, 1853.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the causes of the numerous accidents in Coal mines, with a view of suggesting the best means for their prevention, and who were empowered to report from time to time to the House, was presented to Parliament on the 30th of June, in the present session, and has just been printed.* Although the Committee has not formed, or, at least, expressed any opinion, and has confined itself to merely reporting the minutes of the evidence taken before them, which are now submitted to the public, the subject-matter of that evidence is so interesting and so important, that we lose no time in inviting attention to it. Previous to the assembling of the Committee for the examination of witnesses, a preliminary letter, bearing date the 3d of May, 1853, a copy of which is printed in the Appendix No. 1, p. 135, was addressed by the chairman, E. J. HUTCHINS, Esq., to the principal witnesses whom it was intended to examine, directing their attention to the various leading branches of the proposed enquiry. They were requested to direct their consideration—1st, To the ventilation of coal mines, the capacity and size of air-ways, and the best modes of clearing the goaves of impure air;—2ndly, To the best methods of supporting the roofs and sides, so as to prevent accidents from falling masses of materials;—3rdly, To the best methods of winding men up shafts, so as to lessen their risks by the breakage of ropes, chains, and other machinery;—4thly, To the safety lamp, and to any improvements or new discoveries respecting it;—5thly, Their attention was then called to the state of the law, and they were reminded that, by coroners' inquests, in 99 cases out of every 100, "*accidental death*" was the verdict; and their opinions were desired, as to the propriety of enabling damages to be assessed in cases of carelessness, and as to assimilating the law with that of Scotland;—6thly, Their views were also solicited as to the appointment of an increased number of inspectors, with summary powers to levy fines on the proprietors in cases where the necessary precautions were not observed, and to punish workmen for reckless acts;—Finally, their consideration was called to the adoption of a system, which should provide, as well for the education of children of men employed in collieries, as for the relief of colliers themselves in the event of sickness, and of their widows and orphans in cases of accidents.

Although the printed minutes contain only the examination of four witnesses, the evidence both oral and documentary, touching upon all the various branches of enquiry, fills 146 closely-printed pages of large paper, and is accompanied by several plates. The first, at p. 4, is a plan of the mode of working a coal mine at St. Etienne, in France. No. 3, at p. 9, is a sketch of long work in the steep coal seams in Belgium. No. 2, at p. 8, intervening between these, is a very elaborate and interesting diagram, presented to the Committee by Mr. JOSEPH DICKINSON, of Manchester, a Government Inspector of Mines, of all the explosions which took place in his, the northern district, in the year 1852. This very extensive chart is entitled, a "Diagram of meteorological observations, taken at Manchester, by Mr. Casartelli, optician, in connexion with the fatal explosions of fire-damp for that year, in Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales." It shows the days on which the explosions took place, the variations of the barometer taken three times per day, the variations of temperature, the difference between the wet and dry bulb of a thermometer, and the daily fall of rain. It would appear from the explanatory evidence of Mr. DICKINSON, that the first explosion, that of Norley Hall Colliery, took place when the barometer was rising; the second when the barometer was at its summit, and the third when the barometer was also rising (p. 8). Mr. DICKINSON further states, that although he had gone over the whole of the accidents in that district for that year, which he considers was a very peculiar year for atmospheric changes—a year in which there had been very great variations in the thermometer and barometer—in which there had been an earthquake felt in South Wales in the spring, in North Wales and Lancashire in the autumn, during which the fall of rain had been great and there had been much thunder, yet, with all these peculiarities, he found it very difficult to say that there is any connexion between explosions and atmospheric changes (pp. 7 and 8). This very extended chart is highly creditable to the minute industry and scientific capacity, as well as of the party by whom it was devised, as of him by whom it was prepared, and will, we trust, be adopted as a guide for similar observations by others; as it must be obvious to all men of practical science, that no satisfactory results can be expected or obtained from a mere local and partial enquiry, and that no theory can be attempted, or precautions recommended, unless grounded on conclusions carefully deduced from comparing and collating similar tables, kept with equal accuracy, on the same system, in different districts. Two additional plates are also embodied in the evidence; one, at p. 76, descriptive of the "Steam-jet apparatus, as applied at the Cannel Pits, Ince Hall, Wigan;" and the other, at p. 78, is a "Sketch of the Steam-jet apparatus and new Furnace as applied at the Pemberton Pits, Wigan." The Appendix also contains eight plates, five of which, marked with the letters A, B, C, D, E, present plans and sections of several kinds of ventilators and ventilating fans, which would seem to be principally continental inventions. Plate E presents, amongst other things, a "Sketch of an exhausting bell, or duck machine, used in the Hartz." In plate F are seen plans of single-acting airometers; in plate G, plans of ventilation danger signals; and the last plate, not lettered, appears to be a plan or section of the Colliery of Boussa and St. Croix, St. Clare, near Mons.

It must be obvious, that our present space will not permit us to epitomize the variety of subjects which this very voluminous and important mass of evidence embraces; there are, however, some striking points, to which we feel that we cannot too early or too earnestly invite public attention. When we reflect that England is mainly indebted to her coal fields for her present commercial, manufacturing, and even national elevation, the wants, the comforts, the happiness, improvement, security, and lives of the very large mass of her population employed in her collieries, who minister so materially to her greatness and wealth, are objects of paramount interest to the philanthropist, as well as to all others anxious for the progressive advancement of the country. In page 136 of Appendix are two tabular views, furnished by Mr. DICKINSON to the Committee, one of the number of accidents *causing death* in the coal mines of Great Britain in the years 1851 and 1852, and the other of the *lives lost* in the coal mines of Great Britain in the same years. We presume that the deaths specified in the first table were *consequential* from injuries, and that the second table comprises instances of *instantaneous* death. The heads under which the fatalities are arranged, are the same in both tables. Thus, we have in the first table, "Number of accidents *causing death*."

	In shafts.	From fall of roofs.	From explosions of fire-damps.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Total in 1851	185	307	98	108	698
Ditto in 1852	175	333	122	122	721

In the second table, of *lives lost* in the same year, under the same head.

	In shafts.	From fall of roofs.	From explosions of fire-damps.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Total in 1851	217	327	321	119	984
Ditto in 1852	205	349	264	168	986

We have thus within the last two years a frightful aggregate loss of human life of 3389 in coal mines in Great Britain. Of these 805 perished by explosions of fire-damp; 1316 by want of proper precautions in securing the roofs; and of those who are returned as having lost their lives in shafts, it appears in the evidence that no less than 198 were killed from inattention to the means of ascending and descending. The most serious explosions in 1851 were—15th March, Nitshill, 61 killed; 20th Dec., Warren Vale, 52; 22d Dec., Ince, 13—total, 126 killed. The most serious explosions in 1852 were—24th April, Norley Hall, 12 killed; 6th May, Hebburn, 22; 10th May, Dyffryn, 65; 20th May, Coppal, 36; 22d Dec., Elsecar, 10—total, 145 killed (Appendix, p. 136).

It is by no means surprising that the above heartrending and horrifying carnage should draw from Mr. DICKINSON, in his evidence, a declaration that workmen in British coal mines "may be compared to soldiers in a campaign; for sudden deaths are, perhaps, as common in the case of the one as in the other. If all the casualties in thick coal collieries were enumerated, I believe that the annual list would outnumber the killed in a general engagement" (Evidence, p. 2 and 3). We should much regret to infer from this latter observation that the returns are not correct, and that, in addition to the frightful catalogues which shock our sensibilities, casualties are still concealed. Although we do not see that any enquiries have been directed towards the very extensive trans-Atlantic coal-fields of America, the evidence is valuable, as it supplies considerable information as to the discipline adopted in the management of continental coal mines. Although our experience in England has been so much longer and so vastly greater, we cannot avoid lamenting that the contrast between this country and foreign states, particularly Belgium, is far from creditable to our skill, caution, or intelligence, and even less so to our legislative capacity. Mr. H. F. MACKWORTH, another Government Inspector of Mines, who was examined, furnished the Committee, in answer to a question (No. 681—"Is the greatest excess of deaths in England, France, or Belgium?") with the following minute, and we presume accurate, details:—"The average is taken in 1851 and 1852; in Great Britain over 460,000 persons are employed; in Belgium, from 1846 to 1850 (as given in the last published returns) the number of workmen upon which the average is taken is 256,760; the number of workmen on which the averages are taken in Westphalia is 73,275. The deaths from falls of roofs in Great Britain were 14·4 in 10,000 persons; the average is taken on 10,000 persons employed in one year. In Westphalia there were 10 persons; in Belgium, 9·4 killed from the same cause. The deaths from explosions of fire-damp in Great Britain, 12·4; in Westphalia, 1; in Belgium, 5·4; accidents in shafts of all kinds in Great Britain, 9; in Westphalia, 40; in Belgium they are divided under breakage of ropes and chains, 3·2; ladders 0·3; other accidents in shafts, 3·6—making a total of 7·6 from accidents in shafts in Belgium. In Great Britain the miscellaneous accidents amounted to 6·1; in Westphalia, 1; in Belgium, from blastings, 0·6; from inundations, 0·2; miscellaneous, 5: the sum total of all being 41·9 deaths in England, 28·2 in Belgium, and 16 in Westphalia out of 10,000 persons employed in one year (p. 42 and 43). Mr. MACKWORTH's answers to other questions are very striking.—682. "Then it appears by your comparative statement that the excess of deaths is more in England?" "Considerably more in England."—683. "Can you account for the cause of the great excess of deaths from explosions, falls of roofs, and other causes in England?" "The difference arises, I think, from the very perfect system of management in Belgium. Mines are first of all laid out under the supervision of very competent men; there is a sufficient number of men appointed in the colliery by the proprietor to insure its safety, and there are frequent inspections made by the Government engineer, to see that the regulations are carried out."—686. "Do not a great many men fall down shafts in England from the pits being exposed without any fence round them?" "Yes; it is a disgrace to the country" (p. 43). In the course of his examination, Mr. MACKWORTH submitted to the Committee a copy of the regulations of the Belgian Government respecting coal mines and their management, practical as well as preventive of accidents, which appear to meet his entire approval and to which our present limits permit us only to refer (p. 138, 139, 140). While we boast of the perfection of our legal system we have the acknowledgment of Mr. MACKWORTH, a Government officer, that so defective has our legislation been on this most important subject that the present Inspectors of Mines in England have no compulsory power of carrying out the provisions of the Act in force; and he instances a case where, in consequence of an inundation, lives were lost, which, it was afterwards proved, could have been saved if the inspector had been empowered by law to enforce the recommendations which he made (p. 118). Even the lower classes can have but little confidence in the administration of the law, when we find MARTIN JUDE, an operative coal miner (who was examined), giving the following testimony:—Question 1838. "What is the general opinion of the workmen as to the verdicts of coroners' juries, when accidents occur in mines?" "They think them nearly a farce" (p. 132).

Although the Committee, if they have formed any, have not yet intimated any opinion, Mr. MACKWORTH has, amongst other valuable suggestions, recommended that "facility should be given to the families of those who are killed to recover damages in the County Courts, under the Act 9 and 10 VIC., c. 93, commonly called Lord CAMPBELL'S Act (p. 125).

* Copies of this report can be obtained from our office, by forwarding a Post-office order for 6s.

This recommendation will probably be adopted, and self-interest may then teach caution to those who, we regret to say, are too often insensible to the dictates of humanity. We have far from exhausted this very serious branch of a grave subject, but in addition to ventilation in all its phases and rendering shafts secure, the evidence ranges over a variety of matter connected with the discipline, management, and working of coal mines, the education of miners, the improved varieties of safety-lamps, the injection of carbonic acid gas to extinguish fire, and the effects of imperfect ventilation and impure air on the health of the men. We propose to devote our attention to these subjects, in detail, in future Journals, and to throw out some practical recommendations of our own, with the view of rendering future legislation safe, simple, and summary.

In our last week's Journal we commented on the plain injustice of every kind of mineral property in Ireland being subjected to poor law taxation, while in England all mines, except coal mines, are exempt. The matter was, we believe, wholly overlooked, as well by the Government as by the Irish representatives in Parliament, when poor laws were imposed on Ireland, but the Irish members have been generally so occupied in grasping at shadows, and running after imaginary grievances, as almost invariably to overlook substantial ones. It may not, however, yet be too late for them to rectify an error, and retrieve a wrong, but of course the difference between the poor law system in the two countries, of which those interested in Irish mines have such just cause to complain, can only be remedied by legislation interfering to equalise them; and a simple declaratory clause introduced into any one of the very many Acts passed every session, applicable alone to Ireland, will easily effect the object. We confess we have but little confidence in the general body of Irish members, but there is one at least who forms an honourable and distinguished exception; and who, having acquired an high reputation in his own country, has fully sustained and increased it in this. Our readers will at once perceive that we allude to Mr. Isaac Butt, the Member for Youghall, and we beg to invite his peculiar attention, both as a lawyer and as a legislator, to the subject. In a political, as well as in an economic point of view, Irish mines and Irish enterprise are entitled, at all events, to fair play. Before the union with Great Britain, the Irish Parliament, according to the fashion and notions of the day, conferred upon both certain privileges in the shape of bounties: a revival of that jealous and now universally condemned system is wholly out of the question, and never enters into the contemplation of the most ardent or wrongheaded nationalist, but they are both clearly entitled to the fullest benefit of the principles of *free* trade. Can they be said fairly to participate in the boasted benefits of that system, when certain property is expressly subjected in Ireland to a species of taxation from which property of the same description in this country is, and has ever been, relieved?

The people of England, who are daily investing their capital in mining adventures in its fertile valleys and peat-covered mountains, and who are only anxious to have the undoubted mineral wealth of Ireland more and more developed, with a view to further and larger investments, will naturally be desirous that the mining interest in that country, which they are adopting as their own, should be relieved from any impost which, by unequally pressing on their property, presses injuriously and unjustly on themselves. In a national view, employment in useful industrial pursuits, while it promotes the improvement and happiness of those employed, rendering them intelligent and independent, at the same time lessens the pressure of the poor laws on other classes, by reducing the number of inmates in the poorhouses, and relieves us in this country from that excessive immigration which we all witness, and which we fear our operatives have too many reasons to deplore. We are conscious that many of the lower classes of the Irish find employment in our collieries, particularly in Wales, but we are so far selfish, as well as philanthropic to avow, that we would far prefer, and we are satisfied that it would be much more beneficial to themselves, that full employment were afforded to them at home.

The poor law in Ireland is, however, in its administration very distinguishable from the poor law in this country, as, with a view of reaching absentee proprietors, its payment is there thrown in a great measure upon landlords. In England the rate is parochial; in Ireland valuers are appointed, who value the various descriptions of property in the several electoral divisions of the Poor Law Union, and a rate book is made out, in which is inserted the value of each lot, which, subject to a right of appeal within a given time, is conclusive. When a rate is struck, the poundage on the entire valuation is calculated, and the tenant in possession, or occupier, is obliged to pay the rate in the first instance. As the law originally stood, the party who so paid, when settling with his landlord, deducted from his rent half the rate. The landlord interest in Ireland, although it overlooked the grievance of rating mines, contrived to to have the law altered, and the landlord has now the choice of having his moiety of the rate calculated either upon the rent or the valuation, whichever he shall consider most favourable to himself.

We believe that the principles on which mines ought to be rated in Ireland are not very clearly defined, but we conceive that the same rule which prevails here, as to collieries, ought to govern there, and that the valuation ought to be what a tenant would fairly pay. From this amount, adopting the analogy of rating railways in England, the following deductions must, we conceive, be made; interest on the capital invested in the machinery and movable stock of the undertaking, a per centage on the same capital for tenants' profits of trade, a per centage for annual depreciation, an annual sum for repairs, an allowance for actual working expenses, and the fair annual value of any buildings, land, or houses rated separately.

In throwing out these observations for the guidance of those engaged in Irish mining enterprises, we, of course, for the present take the law as we find it, and confine ourselves to a new and rather grave question, which the case of the Kenmare Mining Company, appellants, against the Kenmare Poor Law Guardians, and the words of the Irish Poor Law Act suggests—The 63d section of that statute, 1 and 2 Vic., cap. 56, provides, "That no mines which have not been *opened* seven years before the passing of this Act shall be ratable until the term of seven years from the time of the *opening* thereof shall have expired." On these words arise several questions.—1. What is the opening of a new mine?—2. Does the fact of a particular shaft being open for seven years in an extensive mineral property—say, in a large coal-field—render the entire property ratable?—3. Is not the rating rather to be confined to that portion of it which is open, or has been opened and worked for the statutable period? We can conceive a single vein or lode on an extensive mineral property opened and worked in a limited way for seven years before, or for seven years since the passing of the Irish Poor Law Act, but we cannot contemplate anything more unjust than that such a restricted opening or working should render the *entire* property ratable to the extent of all future workings. To present the matter in another point of view—did the law contemplate, or does its very loose and general phraseology justify, a general rating of the entire mines, because a single mine has been open beyond the statutable period? We are aware that it has been decided that under a lease of all minerals lying under a tract of waste land, working a mine under one part of it was evidence of a possession of the whole subject matter of the demise, so as to entitle the lessee to sue in trover for ore taken by a wrong doer from any part of it. (Taylor *v.* Parry, 1 Man. and Gr., 604; Wild *v.* Holt, 9 Mee. and Wes., 672.) The converse of that case would, however, involve a gross injustice—namely, that a lessee working *any* part of the mineral property demised to him should impose on himself a liability to be rated for the entire.

Statutes of this nature authorising taxation partake in effect of the character of penal statutes, and ought to be construed most favourably for the party sought to be charged; we, therefore, should insist that the rating ought to be co-extensive only with the seven years' previous working, and that every *successive* winning of coal, or other mineral substance, is the opening of a *new mine*, from which, *quo ad* the working of that new mine an additional period of seven years is to be calculated. The ancient common law of England seems to us also to bear out this just and rational conclusion. The place where coals, copper, and ores lie buried underground is before they are worked called a vein, and after they are worked a mine. (Astry *v.* Ballard, 2d Mod. 193.) Lord Coke also lays down in his *First Institute, 54 b*, "That a *mine* is not properly so called until it is *opened*; it is but a vein before." Relying on these authorities, we should say that a mine cannot be considered to be *bonâ fide* opened until it begins to be productively worked; and this construction seems to prevail even in cases of special contracts in this country. Where a tenant contracted to work a mine so long as it was fairly workable, although it was proved that there were still coals in the mine, which, however, would not pay the expenses of working, it was held that the tenant was not bound to work the mine. (Jones *v.* Sheaks, 7th Car. and Pay., 346.) The same equitable consideration ought to prevail in respect of Poor Law rating; but the rule seems to have been wholly departed from in the Kenmare case; for although it was proved that the mines were hitherto unproductive, the guardians enforced the poor rate. We have been thus earnest in stating our views, from an apprehension that similar attempts may be made in respect of mines in other parts of Ireland.

BANCA TIN.

The Dutch Trading Society have announced their annual sale to take place at Amsterdam on the 17th August, which will comprise:—

62,178 slabs, warehoused at Amsterdam.
60,134 slabs, warehoused at Rotterdam.

Total..... 122,312 slabs, in lots of about 1000 slabs.

Before the 15th July, 1854, the Dutch Company will offer no other tin for sale, either in Europe or in the East India Colonies, excepting only for the China market, a quantity not to exceed 20,000 slabs.

The declaration of this sale has had but little effect on the price of the article, the large holders having held entirely out of the market, and the supply being just sufficient to meet the actual consumption; in consequence of which, prices have experienced very little alteration. The fluctuations of prices since the last sale, 5th August, 1852, have been as follows:—

1852. August ..... *f.* 50-50, 51, 51¼, 51½, 52, 52½, 52¾, 52½.
September ... *f.* 52¾, 52¾.
October ..... *f.* 52½, 53, 53⅛, 53¾, 54, 54¼, 54½, 55, 55⅛, 55⅛, 55¾.
November ... *f.* 55, 55⅛, 55¾.
December ... *f.* 55⅛, 55¾, 56, 57, 56, 56½, 57, 57⅛, 57¾.
1853. January ..... *f.* 58, 57¾, 58⅛, 60, 59.
February..... *f.* 60, 60½, 61, 61½, 62, 63, 62, 64, 64¼, 65, 65⅛, 66, 66¼, 66, 66⅛, 67, 66, 66⅛, 67, 67⅛, 68½, 69, 69¼, 69¾, 70, 69⅛.
March ..... *f.* 70¾, 71, 71⅛, 72, 73, 73⅛, 73, 72⅛, 71.
April ..... *f.* 70.
May ..... *f.* 69, 68, 67½.
June ..... *f.* 68, 69.
July ..... *f.* 68.

We observe in the above specification a progressive upward movement, a greater rise than we have experienced for a long time; and since 1836 it is the first time that we have even exceeded *f.* 60, and in March we advanced to *f.* 73. This result, which is mainly to be attributed to a speculative combination, was attained so much the sooner, as consumers, seeing that the article was in strong hands, supplied their wants with confidence; the United States having also been obliged to import considerably since the spring, their stocks being almost exhausted.

The deliveries have continued very regularly, and amount as follows:—

156,762 slabs, August sale, 1852.
14,573 slabs, stock on warrants, 2d June, 1852.

171,273 slabs, of which we deduct
33,217 slabs, stock on warrants, 1st June, 1853.

Leaving... 138,000 slabs delivered in 1852-53.

Total deliveries of 1852-53.....	138,000 slabs.
Against 1851-52	147,000 ,,
,, 1850-51	107,000 ,,
,, 1849-50	202,000 ,,

The deliveries would have, no doubt, been still more considerable had they not been partially checked by the high prices, which gradually began to find less favour with the buyers, who, consequently, bought only for their most pressing wants; and this circumstance, which, as a matter of course, has completely exhausted stocks in second hands, now constitutes, and will constitute, the most important basis on which to regulate the future course of this article.

It is a significant fact that France, whose consumption amounts to 70,000 slabs annually, is nearly bare, while the stocks in Germany, Switzerland, and the North of Italy, are also comparatively insignificant; on the other hand, the United States have received since spring rather large importations, and we cannot, therefore, expect very heavy orders from that quarter.

Consumers will, for the most part, look to the sale to replenish their stocks for a longer or shorter period, in proportion as prices may appear to them more or less dangerous. Whilst advancing our opinion about the present state of the market, and the prospect for this sale, it appears to us that consumers will do well to buy, for we must expect, after what we have seen since the sale has been declared, that this speculative combination, to which we have alluded before, will continue their operations during this campaign, as it appears too good a thing, under the present prosperous times, and with cheap money at their command, not only to support present prices, but to drive them up still further, according as circumstances and their interest may dictate. We must expect, therefore, that they will allow consumers to supply themselves only at a certain price, and that they will keep the remainder for their own account.

The general question will be at what price this sale will go off? and it certainly is very difficult to come to a valuation, and to express in one single cypher all the wants, the different interests, and opinions about combinations and speculations; but supposing that no untoward event (like a breach of the peace of Europe, financial crisis, &c.) interrupts business, we are of opinion that those who believe in prices below 63-65 will find themselves mistaken, and that the sale will probably go even higher. Our friends will, therefore, do well to give us their highest limits, and they may rest assured that we shall do our best to buy as cheap as possible.

There has been some talk lately of the Billiton Mines; according to the latest accounts they have commenced operations, and all leads to expect that they will be successful.

It is expected that the private company will be able to bring to Batavia during the course of this year 1200 picols, which will be sold there. The future produce of those mines must be shipped to Holland, according to the contract with the Government; but, at all events, there can be no fear that during the next year, at least, those importations will be of such an extent as to have any influence whatever upon prices.

The following statistical tables relating to this article will be found interesting at the present period:—

Recapitulation of the Dutch Company's Sales of Banca Tin for the last 14 years.

Dates.	Rotterdam. Slabs.	Rotterdam. Price.	Dates.	Amsterdam. Slabs.	Amsterdam. Price.	Total Slabs.
1837. Feb. 17...	5,559	f. 46¼ 47	1837. Feb. 15..	7,722	f. 45	28,641
Aug. 25...	5,818	44¾ -44¾	Aug. 22..	8,942	44 -44½	
1839. July 19...	13,000	45 -45½	1839. July 17..	15,000	45¾	58,133
Oct. 17...	10,740	43 -43½	Oct. 22..	19,393	43	
1840. July 17...	8,000	44 -44½	1840. July 15..	12,110	43½-44¼	27,520
Nov. 30...	7,410	47				
1841. April 29..	9,665	45½-45	1841. April 27..	13,695	45¼-45	54,241
Sept. 29...	13,566	44¾-45½	Sept. 27..	17,315	44 -45	
1842. Mar. 22...	12,820	44 -44¾	1842. Mar. 18..	17,330	44 -44¾	78,299
Sept. 28...	22,129	39	Sept. 23..	26,020	39	
1843. Mar. 15...	29,567	34½	1843. Mar. 17..	24,162	36¼	95,439
Sept. 21...	41,522	34	Sept. 18..	31,417	34	
1844. Mar. 6...	6,254	43¼-42	1844. Mar. 12..	7,160	42	63,160
Sept. 17...	23,718	41	Sept. 20..	26,028	41	
1845.			1845. April 21..	75,162	43 7-10	75,162
1846. June 17...	60,090	45¼				60,090
1847.			1847. July 27...	119,955	45½	119,955
1848. Aug. 29...	84,943	40				84,943
1849.			1849. Aug. 2..	249,937	40 -40⅛	249,937
1850. Aug. 6...	117,766	50¼				117,766
1851.			1851. Aug. 5..	111,181	47¼-48	111,181
1852. Aug. 4...	156,762	50¼-50¾				156,762
1853.			1853. Aug. 17..	112,305	?	112,305

Prices of Banca Tin at the commencement of every month, for the last 17 years.

	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
	f.	f.	f.	f.	f.	f.	f.	f.	f.	f.	f.	f.	f.	f.	f.	f.	f.
Jan....	53	50	47	43	47	45	38	42	40½	55	60	49	48	45	50	48½	58
Feb. ..	50	50	48½	44	47	45	38	42	41	54	59	48½	54	49½	51½	49	60
March	47¼	50	47⅜	46½	47	45	37	42	41	54	60	48½	56	45	51	48	70
April .	53	53	47⅜	46⅝	47	44½	36½	42	42	52	60	45⅝	56	43	49½	48	71
May ..	53	53	48	46⅝	45	44⅛	36	41	46	53	60	45⅝	58	42	48	50	69
June..	51½	51⅜	47½	46	47	44	36½	41	55	53	55	45¾	55	41¼	46½	51	68
July...	51	51	47⅜	45	47	44	36½	41	55	60	55	48	48	47	47	51	68
Aug. .	50	50	45½	44⅛	47	42	35¼	41	59	60	52	48	45	46	49	51¼	
Sept...	48 .	48	45½	44⅛	47	42	34	41	60	60	52	40⅛	40⅜	49½	47½	52⅝	
Oct. ..	48½	48⅜	45	50½	45¼	42	34	41	60	60	51	41	40⅛	49⅛	47	52⅜	
Nov....	49	49	43½	52½	45	39	36	41	64	60	48½	44	40⅛	49	47	55½	
Dec....	48	48	43	47½	45	39	36	41	60	60	49	44	43	48½	47½	56	

N. Breebaart, Commercial Sale Rooms, London.
Koch and Vleerboom, Rotterdam.

The Recent Strike in South Wales.—We have much pleasure in announcing, in reference to the recent strike among the workmen in the iron district in South Wales, that the differences between the operatives and employers have been amicably arranged; and that the works are expected to be in their usual state of activity in a few days.

Rise in the Price of Coke.—In consequence of the demand for coke in the Auckland district, Brancepeth coke at Hartlepool has advanced 6d. per ton on all orders under 1000 tons. To meet the increased consumption, Messrs. Strakers and Love are preparing to sink a new pit at Brancepeth, and extend their number of ovens to 1000. When the works are completed they expect to raise about 2400 tons of coals daily, and make nearly 6000 tons of coke per week.

Gold in England and Scotland.—Mr. John Calvert is, we understand, about to visit the gold localities in the north. He will be at Keswick and Carlisle the end of next week, and thence proceed to Leadhills, in Lanarkshire, and probably to Stirling and Aberdeen.

Education of the Children of Miners.—It must be highly gratifying to all who take an interest in the advancement of knowledge, and the assistance afforded by those who have the means of giving instruction to the rising generation, to find that the kindly acts of our talented correspondent, and able assayer, P. N. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., and his good lady, at their residence at Ward, near Beeralston, should have been productive of so much benefit, and those advantageous results which must ever attend acts which, while they are spontaneous, are alone at the cost of those who so kindly contribute to the welfare of the working man, by rendering instruction to his offspring. The children educated at the free school, at Beeralston, built by Mr. P. N. Johnson, and conducted under the care of Mrs. Johnson, numbers 170 girls and 166 boys, who, we are gratified in stating, had their annual treat of tea and cake, with prizes for good conduct, in the grounds of Ward House, on the 23d July. This must be highly gratifying to those who provide for the mental cultivation of the youth of those who are employed at the smelting and mining works in that locality, and is well worthy of being acted upon. Indeed, we would say to many of our readers, and more especially those connected with mining operations and smelting-works to any extent—"Go thou and do likewise."

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT:

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOME NEW METHODS FOR ITS MANAGEMENT.

BY CHRISTOPHER BINKS, ESQ.

In the ordinary arrangements of the carbon electrodes used for producing light by the passage through them of a current of voltaic electricity, two rods or pencils of solid charcoal are employed, and these, held vertically, are placed end to end, the straight line formed by them being broken at the point where the two ends meet, between which ends is left a minute intervening space, measuring generally from about $\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in., according to the strength of the passing current of electricity. These rods, though not in actual contact at their points, form part of the circuit, connecting together the two poles of the exciting battery; for the so-called current of electricity passes through the intervening space, giving rise, in its passage, to the peculiar phenomenon of the electric light. But the quantity of light so evolved is, in all such arrangements, perpetually varying; for the quantity of the light varies according to the distance one from the other of the carbon ends or points, and this distance is continually altering, either through alterations in the power of the battery, or through the burning away of the the carbon—the distintegrating action upon it of the current of electricity, or through the transference which continually takes place of particles of the carbon from the one electrode to the other. The result, in most or in all cases hitherto, is the production of a light that is intermittent—the effects of fluctuations in the quantity of light evolved from time to time, and which no contrivance that has yet been applied with a view to the maintaining of the carbon points at a fixed distance, under all the existing conditions of change peculiar to the elements engaged, has hitherto been able to obviate.

I would suggest, firstly, in place of forming each electrode (whether made of carbon or any other material) of a single rod or pencil, as heretofore, that it be formed of two, three, four, or more separate rods or pencils, and, consequently, have as many light-emanating points as there are separate rods, and that these rods be placed close together, and all act together at their points, as a common centre of emanation for the production of one light; so that the chances of *perceptible* variations in the amount, and in the effects, of the light evolved, shall be reduced in proportion to the number of points in the electrode from which the light emanates, and that are brought into action at one and the same time.

This kind of arrangement I would call a *compound electrode*. A negative compound electrode may consist, for example, of two, three, four, or more, solid cylinders, or rods of charcoal, or other material, placed side by side, close together, but without actual contact, and having as many points as there are rods brought in juxta-position (for the light-emanating points) to the opposite or positive electrode. And the opposite or positive electrode in such an arrangement may consist of several cylinders or rods, placed and acting side by side, or of only one cylinder or rod, with its extremity brought into close juxta-position with the ends or points of the opposite compound electrode. The group, or bundle of separate cylinders, forming a compound electrode, may have one common connection with the battery; or each rod or cylinder may itself be made to constitute an independent conductor of the current.

In all arrangements of light-giving electrodes, wherein the material forming the electrode is destructible, as charcoal is, one of the electrodes under the action of the electric current, is more rapidly worn away than the other; and the one least acted on is called the "non-consuming," and the other the "wasting" electrode. In practically using these proposed compound electrodes, I would suggest, out of the numerous modifications of them that can obviously be adopted, the employment of a single rod of charcoal or other material for the "non-consuming" electrode, and the placing of this undermost; whilst the "wasting" electrode is composed of a combination of *three* separate rods, connected by one common conductor with the battery. But both the electrodes may be "compound," and the individual parts of each be collectively connected with the battery; or each of its parts or rods may have an independent connection with the battery. And the "non-consuming" electrode may be a "compound" one, whilst the "wasting" electrode is made to consist of only a single rod.

But howsoever varied in its details, the character of the proposed plan is the same—resorting, for re-adjustment from time to time of the distance one from the other of the acting electrodes, to any of the ingenious plans already in existence for the accomplishment of this object when applied to the single-rod electrodes, and which contrivances are equally applicable to these compound electrodes—in place of one point of emanation only, as heretofore, formed by the approximation of the ends of single rods, to have several points of emanation for each light obtained by the employment of compound electrodes, from each of whose points the light is evolved.

In an arrangement, for example, in which *three* rods of charcoal form a compound wasting electrode, should *one* of the three points referred to come to be removed from the opposite electrode beyond the maximum-light distance, through waste or transfer, or otherwise, then a quantity of the current of electricity that would otherwise pass through this *one* point is transferred to and passes through the other *two* points that are still within full acting distance from the opposite electrode; and this transference of the current or concentration in two, instead of in three of the rods, serves immediately to increase the action of, and consequently the quantity of, light given out by these two more active points. In the same way, it results if *two* instead of *one* of the points be thrown out of action fully or comparatively, and only *one* of the three remains close enough to the opposite electrode, and consequently in full activity—a more active current passes through this one remaining active point, and the light it gives out is increased in proportion, or in a proportion that neutralises the defects in the non or less active points.

After the same manner it occurs when in place of a compound electrode of three points, one consisting of four, five, or of any other greater number is used—the wasting of the material of the electrode, or the shifting in distance from the opposite electrode of all the points in such compound electrodes, can seldom, if ever, take place exactly to the same extent, and exactly at the same moment of time; consequently, a failure in any one point to give out light, or its full amount of light, is comparatively unimportant; and the points that are the least wasted or shifted do, by their consequent increased action, compensate for or reduce the effects of such deficiency to an extent that no contrivance when applied to the old or single rod electrodes has yet been able to secure.

Secondly, there is a certain point in the space between the electrodes, or a certain distance of the one electrode from the other, in all arrangements intended to produce light by the electric current, at which the maximum quantity of light is obtained, but which point is not that of *actual* contact, nor perhaps that the most immediately preceding actual contact in the act of approaching to it. But this maximum light point—or the exact distance corresponding with it, is that which photo-mechanists have hitherto attempted to secure and maintain by a fixture of the electrodes at it, or by contrivances for replacing the points of the electrodes in it when shifted through changes in the structure of the charcoal, by disintegration or transfer, or through alterations in the power of the electric current. But as a solution of the mechanical difficulties that unquestionably exist (whether applied to the single-rod or to the above newly-proposed compound electrodes), in the way of keeping the carbon points or electrodes always at the right striking distance, I would suggest that we should not fix, or attempt to fix, the distance of the electrodes at this point, or to replace them in any fixed position when accidentally shifted from it through structural changes in the carbon, or through variations in the acting condition of the battery, requiring corresponding changes in the relative position of the electrodes, but, on the contrary, that we should bring into action a converse method—that is, I would cause the electrodes, one or both, or all of them, if there should be more than two in the arrangement, successively to approach to, but without actual contact, and to recede from each other by such a movement imparted to one or both, or all of the electrodes, that their relative distance, or the space between them, shall, within certain limits, be continually changing; and this so rapidly that the eye shall be unable to detect the different intensities of the light evolved under the different distances of the electrodes, or when they are the nearest to, and when the farthest apart from each other.

In other words, I would cause the electrodes to be continually changing their relative position, and in doing so to travel through a certain space within the limits of which is embraced the maximum-light point. In this way is obtained a light, the effect or intensity of which is the mean of all the quantities evolved within the space through which the electrodes travel; and which light is apparently steady and invariable, by reason of the rapidity of the movement, and the consequent incapacity of the eye to detect the differences that really occur.

We can obtain these changes in position of the electrodes, or in their relative distance, and the consequent results, by imparting, by any convenient mechanical contrivance, a vibratory, an oscillating, or a rotatory

movement to one of the electrodes, whilst the other remains stationary, or by giving such motion to both electrodes, or to any set or number of electrodes. And we can either employ a single arrangement of electrodes (that is, a single positive, and a single negative electrode, constituting together a *set*), as the source of the light, or combine together for one light the effects of two or more such *sets*.

The particular motion for working the electrodes may be obtained by the vibration of a wire or wires carrying the charcoal points, and which points, in the act of vibrating, successively approach to, and recede from each other, within limits that may be adjusted and regulated according to the power of the current of electricity in use; or the motion can be given by the vibration of a metallic fork, carrying the carbon on each branch; or by an eccentric wheel movement, carrying the electrodes within the required limits rapidly towards, and then away from each other, on each revolution; or by the revolution of two discs on a common axis, but revolving in contrary directions, carrying carbon arms or radii, acting as the electrodes and crossing each other scissor-wise, but without actual contact at any time, and in this way causing the light-emanating points or edges successively and continually to close upon, and to separate from each other; or the motion can be obtained by the rapid revolution of two carbon wheels with serrated edges placed and acting edge to edge; or by the revolution of two wheels or rings, placed concentrically with the proximate, or light-emanating portions serrated, or made angular; or the like results can be obtained by a variety of other forms and arrangements of the electrodes, and the requisite motive-power be supplied by clock-work, by magneto-electric action, &c.; but, howsoever arranged or accomplished, mechanically, I would cause the electrodes alternately to approach to, and to recede from each other, by a movement so rapid that a light free from any sudden or apparent fluctuations is produced.

If with a battery there be connected two wires (thick enough not to have their elasticity affected by the heat of the current), each carrying a ball of solid charcoal, the two balls acting as the electrodes, and these wires be stretched out parallel to each other, and be made to vibrate, so that the carbon balls shall come close together on each vibration, but not into actual contact, we have a beautiful illustration of the pure light that vibrating electrodes may be made to yield, when all other essential conditions (as the renewal of the carbon) are provided for.

Again, if two narrow and longish slips or pencils of charcoal (forming the terminals of the circuit, or, in other words, the electrodes) be placed parallel and close together, and be made to revole on an axis in contrary directions, scissorwise, they yield a light which, when viewed from a direction in the plane of their revolution, appears as a *long pencil*, and when at right angles to that plane, as a *broad disc* of light, a method which supplies at once and readily a means of *diffusing* over almost any area the too intense light hitherto obtained by emanation from the minute point of the ordinary electrodes. The light in this arrangement comes, of course, only from the points of the carbon that at any moment are the nearest together; but so rapidly does the change in position from one point to the other take place in the act of revolving, that the result is the impression on the eye either (according to what direction seen from) of a pencil or of a disc of light, the former of the entire length of the slips of carbon used, the latter the size of the area of a circle, the diameter of which is the entire length of the slips.

In reference to a *diffused* electric light, the product of the action of these, or of any other kind of *diffusing* electrodes, the writer need not point out, among numerous other uses, its important applications in photography.

[*To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.*]

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

AUG. 4.—Notwithstanding the increased uneasiness felt during the past week with reference to the affairs of the East, and the fresh embarassments with which the question seems to be surrounded, there has not been any abatement of our commercial or manufacturing enterprise. The iron trade of the district still presents a cheering appearance. Orders to a considerable extent for the foreign and home market continue to be received daily at the works, and an advance of a few shillings has been obtained on pig-iron. Since the the quarterly meetings, a marked change for the better has taken place. It is now generally understood that at the present rate of wages and high price of coal prices cannot go down lower without loss to the maker; and confidence having been established in the stability of present prices, there is no reserve in purchasing for future requirements. The manufacturers know there is no probability of a further reduction, and they estimate and purchase accordingly. So far, an advantage has been gained by the recent reduction, and the judicious adjustment of the labour market at the commencement of the present year. Wages were then voluntarily raised by the masters to a point beyond which the men could not, under any excitement, be induced to seek an advance; and the trade now possesses the advantage of a constant supply, without the interruption of strikes or disorder amongst the men.

Since my last, there appears to be rather a downward tendency in the copper market. The disposition to sell on the part of agents of houses is great—attributable in part to supplies now daily coming in. Having heretofore noticed the Russian copper, I may now state that large consignments have found their way here, and I have seen several specimens to-day of copper which has been purchased by many of the leading houses. It appears to be of a fair quality, likely to be extensively used, and to operate as a check upon those who have hitherto used the giant's power which, they have so long possessed. The unfavourable reports relative to the suspension of labour at the Burra Burra Mines are now counterbalanced by the Russian supplies, and cannot fail to produce an effect upon the market.

The district trade is still in a healthy condition, and unusual activity prevails in the numerous iron-works at West Bromwich, Dudley, Hill Top, and Smethwick. In the latter village the workmen are, perhaps more busily engaged, and in many of the forges and shops considerable over-time is required to complete the execution of orders on hand. At the Soho Works there are now between 800 and 900 men engaged, chiefly in the manufacture of marine and other boilers, and some very large ones for engines of 700-horse power, intended for India, are being made. These old established works are about to be enlarged, when greater facilities will be afforded for the manufacture of engines, &c. At the works of Messrs. Boydell, contracts for iron houses for Australia are being executed, and there is little doubt this particular branch will furnish employment for a considerable time to come. Within the last three weeks about 200 houses were dispatched from this place, their destination being, I understood, Melbourne. As a proof of the increase of business in this part of the district, I may mention that several new works are to be opened within the next fortnight. An extensive forge, formerly carried on by Mr. Hadly, but closed for some time, is being repaired, and additions made to it, and in a short time will be in full operation. A very large manufactory, erected for the production of pens, hooks and eyes, fittings, &c., is just finished, and will give employment to several hundred persons. At the works of Mr. Muntz, the men are actively employed making copper sheeting and bolts for shipping; and large orders are still on the books of this house.

The result of the recent meetings of two of our most important companies have been highly satisfactory, and fully confirms the gratifying accounts of the trade of this town, which I have forwarded you. At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Canal Navigation Company, held on Friday last, a most encouraging report was laid before the board; and as the operations of the company are intimately connected with the mining and coal interests of the district, the returns are always looked to with considerable interest by the ironmasters of South Staffordshire; at the late meeting Sir George Nicholls, K.C.B., presided, and assured the proprietors that during the 30 years he had been connected with the company, he had never known its affairs in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. Owing to the immense increase of their business, they would have to apply to Parliament for an increase of their powers to extend their means of public usefulness, and a special meeting would be called to consider the subject. In reference to this matter, Phillip Williams, Esq. observed, that it was only intended to apply for powers to make branches to coal mines, an argument in favour of which would be found in the fact, that at the present time coal is from 35 to 50 per cent. dearer in Birmingham, in the centre of the coal district, than in Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, or either of the other great manufacturing towns. The mining district upon which Birmingham would have to rely for the next century was Cannock Chase, and it became indispensably necessary that they should adopt every means within their power for developing its resources. A dividend of 2*l.* per share was then declared. The next meeting of importance has been that of the Midland Banking Company, which was held on Monday last, Samuel Beale, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the year's profits, after paying income tax, &c., amounted to 18,082*l.* 9s. 1d., giving a dividend of 2*l.* 10s. per share for four half years, ending 30th June, and payable on or after 2d September next. The paid-up capital amounts to 120,000*l.*, and many of the leading proprietors of the bank being engaged in mining operations, the successful returns of this bank is an additional proof of the soundness of our present extensive transactions.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

J. Imray: Motive-power.—F. M. de Amezaga: Motive-power.—T. H. Bakewell: Ventilating mines.—W. Williams: Electric telegraph.—J. L. Tabberner: Manufacture of iron.—F. Ransome: Artificial stone.—A. Carosio: Electro-magnetic apparatus.—J. Yule: Rotatory engines.—B. Looker: Manufacture of bricks.—J. Nasmyth: Machinery for rolling plates and bars of iron, &c.—R. Gordon: Furnaces for consuming smoke.—C. Liddell: Moving boats on canals and rivers.—S. Colt: Machinery for boring metals.—M. G. A. E. le Coat de Kervéguen: Wheel for motive-power and propelling.—E. D. Smith: Crushing and washing ores.—J. Mills: propelling carriages.—W. Little: Manufacture of lubricating matters.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

S. Newton, Stockport, Chester—Self-acting friction break, to be applied to engines, carriages, and waggons used on railways. [Steam-engines.

W. Scott, R. Brough, and J. Riuoe, Brighton, and T. Mann, Stroud, Rochester—E. Heywood, Glusburn, near Keighley, Yorkshire—Apparatus for actuating and regulating the throttle-valves of steam-engines.

F. Arnold, Park-road, Barnsbury—Binding or covering books.

J. Lovell, Glasgow—Heating and ventilating.

S. Perkes, Walbrook—Mode of constructing certain works applicable to aqueducts, viaducts, railways, canals, rivers, docks, harbours, lighthouses, breakwaters, reservoirs, tunnels, sea-walls, embankments, submarine foundations, and other useful purW. Pizzie, Albourn, Wilts—Railway-carriage break. [poses.

C. Hadley, Lower Hart-street, Birmingham—Construction and formation of granite and stone pavements and surfaces for carriages and railways.

J. Bower, Dublin—Applicable to certain description of engines for driving piles.

T. Allan, Adelphi-terrace—Protecting telegraph wires;—Galvanic batteries.

C. Shepherd, Maesteg Iron-works, near Bridgend—Stove and apparatus for heating air for blast purposes. [light.

Marc Louis Adam Tarin, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square—Reflectors for diffusing

J. C. Bothams, Vine cottage, Londonderry-rd., Camberwell-green—Steam-engines.

Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, Belgrave-road—Apparatus for laying pipes in the earth, and in the junction of such pipes.

A patent has this week been specified, by which the whole sewage question seems likely to be influenced. This patent proposes to consume, or dry up by gas or other fire, the whole of the soil, &c., proceeding from water-closets, in an auxiliary pan, so that no sewage remains, and in fact the communication with the common sewer is closed, and the pestiferous exhalations therefrom are entirely avoided, as the process is so simple and certain, that not only is the whole of the soil, &c., reduced to a powder in 10 minutes, but there is absolutely nothing disagreeable in the operation, the whole being so purified by the action of the fire. It is also intended to apply this method to where numbers of persons are likely to use a water-closet, such as in railway stations, barracks, &c., when by a modification of the heat of gas, or a common fire, the soil may be simply dried up, and converted into a valuable manure; and in cases where the gas is not laid on, or where it may be convenient, it is intended to convey the soil, &c., by a pipe, to the back of a fire-place suitably prepared, so that the fire may play around the soil, &c., and burn or dry it up, and as the gases proceeding from the soil, &c., are inflammable, they are entirely purified by the fire.

GLASS-HOUSE FURNACES.—Mr. Reuben Plant, of Brierly-hill, Stafford, has patented some improvements in the construction of glass-furnaces. This invention is applied to that class of glass-house furnaces in which the heat rises up from below, through an opening in the surface on which the pots are placed, and consists in placing the fire-bars so that they shall be lower at their centres than at their extremeties, in order that the fuel shall have a tendency to slide down towards the centre of the fire; and since the feeding of fresh coal will take place at the end or ends of the fire, the most heated fuel will always be at the centre. The inventor also admits air above the fire-bars and below the bed of the furnace, by making below the bed channels communicating with the atmosphere.—Mr. R. M. Deeley, of Audman Bank, Stafford, has also patented some improvements in the grates of furnaces used in the manufacture of glass, the object of which is to obtain a better draught and greater heat, and to enable small fuel or slack to be burned without choking the grate-bars. This is effected by constructing the grate so that a current of air may be admitted to the fire, not only from beneath, but from the ends or sides, or both, for which purpose the grate is hung lower than the seige, and the ends and sides are formed of bars or perforated plates of metal, in lieu of or in addition to which perforated brick-work may be used, or the seige or bed of the furnace itself perforated. The same mode of securing lateral draught may be applied in all forms of furnaces. —*Claim*: The erection of grates as described for glass-house furnaces, whereby the air, having a greater space to act upon the fire, increases the combustion, and produces a greater heat.—2. The erection of glass-house furnace-grates with perforated bricks, as described.

METALLIC ORNAMENTATION.—Mr. T. Fearn, of Birmingham, has patented some improvements in ornamenting metallic surfaces, and in machinery and apparatus to be employed therein. These improvements are applicable chiefly to the ornamentation of tubes, pipes, and rods of metal, but can also be adopted for operating on strips or flat surfaces. In all cases the ornament is produced by rolling pressure. The patentee's machinery consists of a cylindrical box or drum, having an aperture through the centre, inside of which is fixed a plate or disc of metal, which has also an aperture corresponding with that on the outer casing, and on one side any desired number of grooves radiating from the centre to the circumference. Into these grooves are fitted short bearing-blocks, on which are hung small wheels revolving on pins bearing in the sides of the blocks, and on the peripheries of these wheels patterns are cut in relief, or engraved according to the design required to be produced on the tube or rod. The bearing-blocks, with the wheels hung on them, are laid in the grooves of the disc, and the cover of the casing screwed on. If it is a tube that is to be operated upon, a rod of steel, tapered at one end, is inserted into the tube, and acts as a mandril. One end of the tube is then also tapered, and placed in the central aperture, and the converging rollers are driven tight against it by means of screws, by which the depth of the impression is regulated. The tube is then drawn through at a common draw-bench, when the rollers rotate, and impress on the surface of the tube the design engraved on their peripheries. When the tube has been thus ornamented, it is again drawn through a common draw-plate, to smooth its surface and sharpen the impression on it. This mode of operating gives the ornament in straight lines parallel to the axis of the tube; but when the patterns are required to run spirally, the bearing-blocks in which the figured wheels are mounted are formed in such manner that the wheels rotate in a slanting direction. In this case, the casing of the whole set of wheels also rotates round its axis, and to allow of this it is to be attached to a disc capable of revolving in a collar which embraces it. Solid rods are ornamented in a similar manner, and the figured wheels may be suspended from axes below a plane surface when flat strips of metal are to be operated on. The claim is for the general arrangement and application of the various parts set forth, constituting apparatus or machinery for the purpose of rolling or pressing engraved or embossed designs on the surface of metal tubes, rods, or strips.

COMPOSITE METAL.—Mr. E. A. Chameroy, of Paris, has patented an invention which relates to an ingenious system of manufacturing a commercially valuable metallic compound, possessing the several properties or qualities of solidity, hardness, facility of soldering, melting at low temperatures, and tractability in moulding to any required form, whilst its nature is peculiarly unchangeable. As the base or chief ingredient of this compound, Mr. Chameroy employs pounded or reduced iron ore, or reduced cast-iron, or other metal difficult of fusion. Such matters are squeezed or pressed together into a solid mass, which is then soldered, so as to incorporate the particles well together, by the use of one or more metals easily fusible at low temperatures, such as tin, lead, zinc, and bismuth; and in order to prepare this compound metal, the patentee employs a furnace fitted with a damper for the regulation of the heat at pleasure, and on this furnace is placed a cauldron, or metal receiver, to hold the materials. One part of some very fusible metal, either a mixture of lead and tin, or any other metallic compound possessing the property of fusion at low temperatures, and of tinning over or soldering a metal less easy to fuse, is now placed in, this cauldron, and melted. To this molten metal is then added about four parts of the pounded iron or pounded cast-iron, steeped in a solution of ammonia or chlorine, or other preparation capable of cleansing the metal. The mass is now well mixed together, so that the particles of iron may be well tinned all over, taking care to regulate the fire, so that oxidation shall not ensue. When so treated the mass is fit for use, and it may be poured into moulds for being shaped into a variety of articles—such for example, as statues, columns, candelabra, fountains, and the like, as well as into cylinders, fly-wheels, pulleys, and other details, ordinarily cast in moulds. As this compound melts and cools down very rapidly, moulds composed of cast-iron, copper, or other hard metal may be used, so that the articles cast in this way may be turned out smooth and sharp, without requiring to be subsequently dressed; and as the metal is also malleable, it may be cast into plates of any required thickness, and then passed between rollers for mechanical reduction, in the manner of rolling out ordinary boiler plates. Such plates are principally intended for roofing houses, and for general covering purposes; but they may also be employed in the manufacture of tubes, tanks, and sheets for various uses. The crude metal may also be run into pigs, in the usual way, and sold in that state for the usual casting or other manufacturing purposes.

IRON SLEEPERS.—Messrs. Day and Laylee, of Ashford, have recently taken out a patent for semi-tubular wrought and cast-iron transverse sleepers for railways. The sleepers are laid with their concave side downwards, and in those of wrought-iron an opening is left in the centre of them, for the purpose of facilitating the perfect packing of the sleeper, for passing other rails for crossings, and also for convenience of drainage. In the cast-iron sleeper this is accomplished by casting it in two pieces, and connecting them by means of wrought-iron bars. Openings are left in the wrought-iron sleeper to receive the rail seating, which is of cast-iron in two pieces, a wooden key being used to tighten the rail in the usual manner. In the cast-iron sleeper, the seating or chair and the sleeper are in one casting. It is said that to each 15 ft. rail, the bearing surface of the sleepers will be 11½ ft. It is presumed that by this plan the maintenance of the permanent way will cost less than one-half that of a line where ordinary wooden sleepers are used. The ready means of packing at the two ends, and from the central opening will, it is said, save labour; and the bearing surface of the sleeper being near the top of the ballast, a less thickness will suffice. The form of the sleeper, too, it is thought affords facility for a more perfect drainage than if it were solid; added to which the seating for the rail being 16 inches long, a greater bearing is obtained than with the ordinary chairs.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—Lord Palmerston's hint at the Lord Mayor's dinner appears not to have been lost upon the City of London authorities, as the Markets' Committee have now ordered the application, by Mr. Lee Stevens, of his patent smokeless furnace, to the engine used for pumping water at Billingsgate; and when the existing abomination has been happily subdued there, we may reasonably hope for renewed activity on the part of the Commissioners of Sewers in the suppression of the smoke nuisance throughout the City districts, and riverward as well as landward.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in August is 253,131*l.*, against 665,404*l.* in the corresponding month of last year; but the total calls during the first eight months of 1853 have reached 7,083,652*l.*, against 5,129,437*l.* in the same period for the year 1852.

FOREIGN MINES—*(Continued)*.

LINARES MINES.—[Received from Mr. Henry Thomas]:—

Peso Ancho, July 2.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 65, is worth 5 tons of lead ore per fm. The 65, driving west of engine-shaft, contains a little lead; the same level driving east is worth 2½ tons of lead ore per fm. San Jorge winze, sinking to communicate with this end, is worth 3½ tons per fathom. The 65, driving west on the north part of the lode, is poor. The 55, driving east of La Fortuna winze, contains occasional stones of lead; the same level, driving west of Casualidad, is still opening good ground, the lode being worth 2½ tons per fm. The 45 fathom level, driving west of La Casualidad, on north lode, contains small strings of lead, not to value. The 45 driving west, on south lode, is unproductive. East of La Suerte winze, the lode in the end of the 45 is worth 1½ ton per fm. Thorne's shaft is worth 5 tons of lead ore per fm. On the north lode, driving west of Esperanza cross-cut, the lode is worth 1½ to 2 tons per fm. Garcia's winze, sinking under the 31, to communicate with this end, is worth 1½ to 2 tons per fathom. The masons are getting on with walling up Taylor's shaft, and also with the houses for the engine and crushing mill. Our tribute pitches are yielding fairly.

COPIAPO MINING ASSOCIATION.—[Received August 1.)

Copiapo, June 16.—COPPER MINES—CHECO.—In the winze now being sunk below the 30 fm. level we have a beautiful lode, producing some excellent quality ore. In the 40 fm. level the lode is much the same as when last reported. In the 45 fm. level the lode is somewhat disordered; the winze, however, in the bottom of this level is looking remarkably well, producing a good quantity of superior class ore. In the 50 fm. level we have a well-defined lode, producing a little ore: judging from the appearance of the north part of the lode here, we may fairly expect an improvement shortly, but our operations are very much contracted for want of men; I scarcely need tell you that, had we a sufficient force employed, we might considerably increase our returns. Produce for May—shippable, 70 tons; not shippable, 25 tons.

MORADO MINES.—SAN AUGUSTIN.—Here, I am happy to inform you, our prospects are exceedingly good. In No. 3 shaft, now being sunk below the 25 fathom level, we have a lode 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is ore of excellent quality. In the 25 fm. level, now being extended to the north, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, the greater part of which is shippable ore. In the 25 fm. level, now being driven south, we have also a good lode about 2 ft. wide. In No. 1 shaft, now being sunk below the 15 fm. level, the lode is 3 ft. wide—a good course of ore. In the 15 fathom level, now being driven to the south of this shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, also a good course of ore. We have also commenced the sinking of a shaft near the northern boundary of this sett, where we have a lode nearly 2 ft. wide, producing ore of from 24 to 26 per cent.; thus you see that we have a long vein of ore ground in this very important mine, but with the few miners (three men and ten boys) the work now being done is comparatively little, and had we three times that number we might profitably employ them, and, as a natural consequence, our returns would be proportionate.

Produce for May—shippable, 50 tons; not shippable, 20 tons.

SAN CARLOS.—Here we continue to drive the 45 fm. level, where the lode is 18 in. wide, producing a little ore. Produce for May, 8 tons.

Total produce for May—San Augustin, shippable			*Tons*	50
,,	,,	Checo	,,	70
,,	,,	San Carlos	,,	8=128
,,	,,	San Augustin, not shippable	*Tons*	20
,,	,,	Checo	,,	25= 45
Total			*Tons*	173

SILVER MINES.—AL FIN HALLADA—SALVADORA LODE.—In No. 1 level the lode is from 4 to 6 in. wide, very good ore. In No. 7 level the lode is 6 in. wide, yielding some average quality ore. In No. 8 level the lode is 9 in. wide, producing a little low quality ore. In No. 11 level the lode is 14 inches wide, of average quality ore. In Nos. 12, 13, and 14 levels we have a large lode, and from each we are breaking some low quality ore. We have again resumed the sinking of the shaft below the No. 14 level, where we have a lode 2 ft. wide, giving occasional stones of ore. The stopes in the several levels are producing very well.

AL FIN HALLADA LODE.—In the 15 fm. level, now being extended north, the lode lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some good ore. In the 20 fm. level, now being extended south, the lode is from 15 to 18 in. wide, very good. The several other places now being wrought are without alteration.

COLORADA—SALVADORA LODE.—We have commenced a chiffon, or winze, in an opposite direction to the former one, where the lode is 8 in. wide, and giving stones containing metal frio, but as yet not of high quality.

CARMEN ALTO.—In my last I informed you that we had commenced the sinking of a shaft near the boundary line of the Cobriza, in which mine, I am glad to say, they have a most promising lode, large and good; and I have every reason to believe that, when we get to the same depth that they are, we shall have a lode equally as good.

MERCEDITAS—SANTA ANA AND SAN JOSE DEL CARMEN.—In neither of these mines have we had the least change for the past fortnight.

MARGARITA.—In my last I spoke of an improvement here; since then we have been taking out some stones of low quality ore from a lode about 6 in. wide.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINES.—[Received July 30.]

Cobre, June 22.—We have now to cut bearer holes, and fix the bearers and cistern for a 15 fm. 10-in. lift, previous to sinking further: this will occupy us the remainder of this month, after which we shall be able to sink another 15 fms. without further alteration of the pitwork. The 44 fm. level east is now 10½ fms. from shaft, and I am much disappointed that we are still without any improvement in the lode: the last six fathoms it has been very poor, while above this, in the 35 fm. level, the lode gave from 1 to 3 tons per fm. The rock has a blacker appearance in the 44 fm. level. The water is plentiful, and is now bursting forth from the south side. The south wall of the lode is very regular, with an underlie of 2 ft. in a fm. On the north there is no regular wall, but numerous branches of mundic, with a little ore in them, which fall into the lode from that side, without producing any improvement. The 44 west is 9 fms. from shaft; the lode is 2 to 3 ft. wide, consisting of "horse" and strings of mundic; the last 5 fms. have been without ore of any notice, while in the level above (the 38) it held 9 fms. west of shaft. The winze at 20 fms. west of Taylor's, now 4½ fms. deep, is looking better. The cupely lode to the north, referred to in my last, is orey for 18 in. wide, and will yield 2 tons of ore to the fm. The lode in this western ground, since it was cut off by the slide, has been very deceptive. The cross-cut north, in the 35 east, has been driven 4 fms.; the ground is now letting out water, and we shall probably soon meet with the lode. The adit level west is about 2 fms. from Discovery shaft; on the north side is a regular branch of ore, 3 to 4 in. wide: the south part is also spotted with grey ore. As soon as we can find hands, we will recommence the shaft. We have commenced the adit level west on the Perseverancia lode, intersected in August, 1852. We have raised to this date 35 tons, but of this 10 tons are from Good Hope lode; of the remaining 25 there is but 1 ton of stone ore.

June 29 (received Aug. 1).—Our operations continue in their usual course, and I am sorry to say without any improvement in the past week of importance. The progress made in Taylor's shaft has been 3 ft. sunk, and we find it will be convenient to have it 2 to 3 ft. deeper before we make the alteration of the pitwork referred to in my last. The lode has not altered in quality, but it appears to be somewhat less in width; mundic continues abundant, rendering the dust ore of very low per centage. The 44 fm. level has been extended 6 ft., without alteration. Perseverancia shaft I expect will be sunk to the 35 in a few days, when we shall cross-cut to the south lode. We have had a small branch lately in the shaft from 1 to 3 in. wide, of nearly solid ore. There is no water. The winze at 20 fms. west of Taylor's is producing ore for 2 ft. wide, but is now greatly intermixed with country. I fear there is not much dependence to be placed on its continuance. The 10 fm. level is driving westward slowly by native miners, with the object mentioned to you on the 25th May; the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and consists almost entirely of quartz; it yields stones of ore, and is not improving. The winze in the adit, a little west of the 10 fm. level, has been abandoned latterly by the men who had it on contract; it will be resumed as soon as hands offer. The adit level, west of Discovery shaft, has been extended 6 ft.; the branch of grey ore on the north side continues, and is 6 inches wide in the bottom of the level; in the gossan, on the south side, there is a good deal of the green carbonate to be seen lately, lode looking more promising as we advance westward.

THIRTY YEARS' WORK OF A PRACTICAL MINER.—Captain John Dalley has lately returned from Australia, where he has been resident for the past three years—having travelled through a great part of South Australia, Port Philip, and New South Wales. It is only right to say that the subject of our observations was one of the first Cornish miners who went out to Mexico in 1824 under the Real del Monte Mining Company, having visited some two or three years previous Colombia. Subsequently to leaving Real del Monte, he undertook the management of the Bolanos Mines, where he had the entire underground control and direction of the Veta Grande Mine, at Zacatecas; and it was under his management that the great discovery was made at Gallega, and at a later period he was in the service of the Anglo-Mexican Mining Company. In the early part of 1830, he engaged with the St. John del Rey, and proceeded to the management of the mines of that company, which, up to that period, had been valueless, and after three years' working had been abandoned. Having, after some few month's residence—in the interim visiting the principal mines in Brazil—he at once represented the Morro Velho property as one likely to be a profitable concern, if worked with economy. In consequence of this recommendation, and other opinions which had been advanced, this property was secured in 1834 or 1835—the results from the working of which are already before the shareholders, and from which they are deriving so ample a profit or return on the capital invested. As one of the pioneers of foreign mining enterprise, with the introduction or application of English capital, we congratulate him on his return to his native land; and, if we are right in our conclusions, we consider that for the future he may look back on the past, and without again quitting the shores of England, leave to others to follow in the steps or course which has been so advantageous to himself. Thus should it ever be where integrity and ability are combined.

CASTLE SLATE QUARRY.—This quarry is now in full work, and fast being brought into a condition to pay dividends. The third floor is in process of being cleared from the rubbish, much of which, however, is being manufactured into slates. The loose ends are being driven into the blue slate, and the pump-sump cleansed from the attle which has fallen into it during the temporary cessation from work. Hands are being employed in making slates, and continuous shipments of the best quality slates may be expected in about two months from the present date. The machinery is in most effective condition for work, and the whole appearance of the quarry of the most encouraging kind. The additional grant of land has been obtained, and it will thus be possible to open a double quarry in that portion of the vein where the slate is of the best possible description. This has been carried into execution, and men are at present employed upon the work. Considering the late depressed condition of the money market, the promoters of the Castle Slate Quarry may consider themselves fortunate in securing the capital they have, and it only requires the *bond fide* nature, and the certainty of large dividends speedily accruing to the concern, to be known, to ensure the whole of the remaining capital to be immediately taken up by those who seek a good and secure investment for their money.

WHEAL EDWARD.—A special general meeting was held on the 29th July, at Salvador House, called by a large number of shareholders for the purpose of investigating the financial affairs of the company, to inspect and examine into the local affairs of the mines and the agency thereof, and the report emanating therefrom; at which meeting the purser, Mr. W. Watson, attended, and was called upon by the shareholders then present to immediately tender his resignation, and it was left to the committee to appoint another purser in his place.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS HAVE EFFECTUALLY CURED AN AWFUL BAD LEG OF A PERSON 75 YEARS OLD.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Allsop, druggist, Lincoln, dated April 4, 1853:—To Prof. Holloway.—DEAR SIR: Among the numerous cures effected by your valuable medicines, permit me to inform you of the following:—Mrs. Mary Jackson, residing in this town, 75 years of age, had a dreadful bad leg for upwards of five months; there were three sores on it, and it was swollen to an immense size. Every person that saw it thought that she would not recover; however, your ointment and pills alone have perfectly cured it.—Sold by all druggists, and at Prof. Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

5 1

ANGARRACK CONSOLS COPPER AND LEAD MINES.

On Monday last, several gentlemen of the London Committee of Management, in connection with this mining property, visited and inspected these mines, which are situated near to the Angarrack station of the West Cornwall Railway, in the parish of Gwinear. The committee of management consists of 12, and the seven gentlemen who viewed the mines were Messrs. Murray Anderson, E. Jones, J. Brydie, T. Dutton, E. Lane, A. Rodrigues, and the general manager, Mr. W. Leleau. They were accompanied by the managing agent, Capt. Barrett, and by one of the lords of the soil, Mr. Edmonds, jun., and by other gentlemen; their object being to determine for themselves as to the real prospects of the undertaking, to hear the opinions of agents in the neighbourhood, and to commence operations vigorously on the sett. There are several promising lodes in Angarrack Consols, besides caunters, and cross-courses, as stated in the prospectus, and the sett is considered to be in a very favourable locality for mining, adjoining Great Wheal Alfred and Alfred Consols Mines, from which large profits have been returned.

The committee, on arriving at the sett, went to see the Mellinoweth lode, on which some works had been executed by some former company. A miner here went down an old adit shaft to the depth of 10 fms. (where the adit is about 12 fms. deep, but there are 2 fms. of water), and took from the back of the lode some very fine specimens of copper ore. They also found some very good specimens of copper ore in the "deads," or refuse, brought to the surface by former miners. This lode is stated by the agent to average about 3 ft. wide.

The committee were also shown the great caunter lode in this sett, which was discovered in a cutting of the West Cornwall Railway during its construction in 1851. The bearing of this lode is about 20° to the south of west and north of east, with a north underlay; and it is the lode from which in Alfred Consols (about half-a-mile distant) they are now deriving their principal returns.—With reference to their operations in Angarrack Consols, the committee came to the determination to explore eastward on Mellinoweth lode, at the adit level, and forthwith to sink a new adit shaft on that level for the communication of air. In going east on Mellinoweth lode, there is a considerable rise of the ground at surface, and they intend to drive in that direction as far as the Herland silver cross-course (so called from its having made a large quantity of silver in that mine), and the committee conceive that they shall then be in a position to determine where the engine may best be erected for the purpose of drainage. It was resolved that the clearing up of the adit should be let to contract, and prosecuted with the utmost possible dispatch. Further particulars with regard to the mine and its lodes appear in the printed prospectus issued by the company.

After the committee had concluded their inspection of the property, they dined together, with some gentlemen whom they had invited, at Crotch's Hotel at Hayle, where an excellent dinner was provided, the chair being taken by Mr. Murray Anderson, of Tollington Park, and Mr. Alfred Rodrigues, of Newgate-street, acting as vice-president.

After dinner the CHAIRMAN proposed, with appropriate observations, "The Queen," "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family," and "Our own Duke, the Duke of Cornwall." These toasts having been duly honoured, he next proposed "Success and Prosperity to Angarrack Consols," which was received with loud cheering. He said the gentlemen who had come down from London had resolved to set their shoulders to the wheel in reference to this undertaking. They had not come down on a trip for pleasure, but had gone heart and hand in looking over everything connected with this mining enterprise, and he hoped that by assiduous, close, and watchful attention, it would be productive of much advantage to those who were connected with it. They were determined to act upon the principle of economy, and in accordance with that had resolved that piecework should be carried out on the mine.

Mr. LELEAN returned thanks for the toast, and hoped they should receive large returns for the capital they might invest in the mines. He observed that they should have the assistance in their company of some of the most intelligent men in the City of London, and who having taken a serious interest in the management, he believed would conduct it to a successful issue. (Cheers.) He then adverted to the favourable reports of the mine which they had received from Capt. White, of Alfred Consols, and Captain Rule, together with the encouraging information given them by Mr. Edmonds, Capt. Barratt, and others, with whom they had communicated.

"The health of the Chairman," proposed by Mr. JONES, was warmly received; and in returning thanks he assured them that his expectations had that day been realised far beyond what he anticipated, and he had no doubt as to the successful result.

Mr. J. BRYDIE then gave "The health of Messrs. Edmonds, sen. and jun., as lords of the soil." He (Mr. Brydie) said it was with great pleasure they had found the mine likely to be so productive; and on returning to London they might tell their friends and co-partners that they had a sett of which they should, be hoped, never have reason to be ashamed. (Cheers.)

Mr. EDMONDS, jun., in acknowledging the toast, spoke of Angarrack Consols as being generally considered to be one of the most promising setts in the neighbourhood. He then adverted to the working of a part of the sett in 1808 or 1809 by a small proprietary, when a rich lode of copper, known as the Mellinoweth lode, was discovered, from which about 500 tons of copper ore were sold, some of the returns being equal to 16 per cent., and the average to 10 per cent., which he believed was much like that now yielded by Alfred Consols. They worked on until the lode was cut off by a slide, or slip of clay, and having then only a water-wheel, which was not of sufficient power, the mine was abandoned; but if a lode were cut off by a slide, it was almost certain to be found again not less rich than before; this, therefore, was an object which they now had before them. Then, in 1836 a company was formed for working the sett, but certain parties, who held a large proportion of the shares, did not pay the calls, and charges being brought against the managers, the mine ceased working, since which other applications had been made for the sett.

"The health of the Vice-President" was next given from the chair, and responded to by Mr. RODRIGUES, who expressed his determination to persevere with their present undertaking. He then gave "The Visitors," which was responded to by Mr. CARTON, of the hotel; and the toast of "The Press," proposed by Mr. LELEAN, was acknowledged by its representative present. "The health of the Managing Agent, Capt. Barratt," was then given by the CHAIRMAN, who expressed confidence in their agent's abilities and energy. (Cheers.)

Capt. JAMES BARRATT desired to acknowledge the kind manner in which his health had been received, and expressed approval of the plan to be adopted of clearing up the adit by contract work. He said that in 1851 a person gave him such an account of this mine as induced him, in 1852, to apply to Mr. Edmonds's father in order to take up the sett. A man called Trewhella, who had formerly worked there, represented the mine to him as being a very promising one; he stated, that in crossing the orchard lode they had taken away ½ ton of ore, worth 7*l.* 10*s.* or 15*l.* per ton. A miner called Sholl, at his (Capt. Barratt's) request, went down and brought up some specimens from the lode, and he (Capt. Barratt) thought that a lode so firm and well-defined at that depth (8 or 10 fms.) must certainly be well worth working upon. He also had reports from Mr. Edmond's father, of what had been raised from the mine in 1808 and 1809, and also the statement that a slide had disordered the lode. But with regard to that, there would probably be only 3 or 4 fms. to drive before they should cut the lode again. Having applied for the sett, Mr. Edmonds desired him to get a party of adventurers; and he then wrote first to Mr. Fuller, who applied to Mr. Lelean, and he hoped they had now adventurers who were worthy of such a mine. He believed there was plenty of ore to be raised, but, of course, in order to do that shafts and levels must be carried out. They might possibly find, as in some other mines, in Alfred Consols for instance, that they would have to go 60, 70, or 80 fms. before they got a bunch of ore; but he thought that in driving the adit end, on Mellinoweth lode eastward, as proposed by the committee, it was very probable they should have courses of ore home to the cross-courses. They were very likely to have bunches of ore on coming to the Great Herland silver cross-course, which in that mine produced 20,000*l.* worth of ore, and they might fully expect it would make ore in this mine also. They had then to drive on to the second and third cross-courses, and then they had the great caunter lode underlying north, and eight or ten other lodes (as shown on the map). He had never seen gossan equal to that which they had on the backs of their lodes. He then spoke of the experience he had had, stating that he had been in Spain, Mexico, and the Lake Superior districts, and expressed his firm belief that Angarrack Consols, when developed, would be a profitable mine. There were many lodes underlaying north and others south, and they expected, as miners, to find deposits of ore at the junction of those lodes, and also where the cross-courses intersect. Having himself recommended the mine, he felt a great interest in it, and should do everything in his power to promote its success. Though he had no shares at present, he intended to be a shareholder, and was determined that no person should ever be able to say of him that he had wronged the company of a single farthing. (Cheers.) Everything entrusted to him should be carried out in the most economical manner, and the wishes of the committee be acted upon in respect to contract work.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN said he was quite sure Capt. Barratt would find that he had a number of gentlemen associated with him who would be ready to assist him in every possible way. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRYDIE proposed "the health of Mr. Lelean," whom he had known throughout the year, and much respected him for his highly honourable and trustworthy character. He had seen how very anxious he was to promote their present undertaking, and knew that he would use all his efforts and abilities to make it successful. He believed that the funds placed at the disposal of their manager would be carefully and judiciously accounted for, and being delighted also with what he had seen of Capt. Barratt, he trusted the committee would support the efforts of both these gentlemen in carrying out the mine to its full development. (Cheers.)

Mr. LELEAN begged to express his warmest thanks for the kind manner in which Mr. Brydie had spoken of him, and hoped he should continue to deserve the esteem he had manifested. He trusted that their present enterprise would be very successful, and prove the foundation of other valuable mining undertakings.

Mr. E. LANE proposed "the health of Mr. Crotch," of the Hotel, which was acknowledged; and "the absent adventurers, with the health of Mr. Fuller," was the next toast given; "the health of Mr. Edmonds," surgeon to the mine, was also acknowledged.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN proposed "the health of Mr. Jones," who, in responding, said that having heard the sentiments of Capt. Barratt, he conceived they did him much credit, and that he would be appreciated by the committee.

"Mr. LANE's good health" was next given, who, in responding, expressed his confidence, looking at those embarked in their present undertaking, that everything connected with it would be conducted on the most honourable principles.

"Mr. Brydie's health" was proposed by the VICE-CHAIRMAN, and in acknowledging the toast he said he was desirous that they should conduct all their measures in the most economical and most productive way, but they should take all the means to get to their object, and to promote not only their own interests, but the interest of all with whom they were connected.

"Mr. DUTTON's health" was next drunk, who stated that he was much gratified in being connected with the Angarrack Consols Mining Company.

"The health of Mr. Barratt," one of the lords, was also given, and acknowledged by Mr. EDMONDS, jun., and other toasts were drunk in the course of the evening, when the meeting separated.

WHEAL CONSTANCE (Silver-Lead).—This mine, which is situated in the parish of Newlyn, Cornwall, is worked upon the Cost-book Principle, and divided into 512 shares—384 of which were held by one proprietor, who is now desirous of disposing of the greater portion of them at a fair valuation. It has been estimated that the pumping engine of 70-horse power, plant, and other erections on the mine, are worth 3000*l.*; and the present adventurers have obtained a lease for 21 years from the Bishop of Exeter and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at 1-15th dues. Capt. John Puckey, under whose able management the operations are directed, reports that from the time the mine has been idle, the present East Wheal Rose has become much deeper than Wheal Constance, thereby lessening by one-half the quantity of water to be drawn up by the engine, and otherwise effecting a saving of timber. A lode wherever seen at the surface was found to be strong in gossan, and of such character as to induce every practical miner to expect large courses of lead ore at the intersections. The mine was cleared out, and the engine-shaft sunk to the 40 fm. level, from which level about 800*l.* worth of ore of a quality fully equal, if not superior, in silver to that of East Wheal Rose. The backs which are standing, judging from what the level has produced, are estimated to be worth 2000*l.*

CRUSHING AND PULVERISING MACHINE.

Since the discoveries of the auriferous wealth of Australia and California, it has been our province to notice and describe numerous machines for the reduction to powder of gold quartz, and other hard and refractory minerals, and for carrying out the process of amalgamation for obtaining the precious metals. We are now enabled to lay before our readers a description of one recently introduced, and patented in this country and the United States of America, by Mr. J. Webster Cochran, and which we have inspected in operation at the works of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, at Rotherhithe. From the rapid and effective manner in which the work is performed, these machines are evidently well worthy the attention of all persons engaged in crushing quartz rock, copper, silver, lead, and iron ores and minerals, bones, plaster, cement, drugs, marble, flint, sulphate of lime, and other hard substances, particularly the produce of potteries and glass manufactories. This machine is like all other useful inventions, very simple in its construction and operation. It consists of a number of large cast-iron balls, and two cast-iron basins, inside of which are grooved channels in which the balls rotate when the machine is in motion. The lower basin is stationary, and its grooved channels serve as a receptacle for the quartz, or any other material that is to be crushed. Three smaller balls are also employed, one being placed alternately between the larger, which, not receiving the frictional pressure of the upper plate, revolve loose in a contrary direction to the larger balls, and act as friction rollers. We have seen numerous testimonials from individuals who have employed, and are using, the machine, in all of which it is recommended as superior to every other plan, for the quantity and quality of its work. The general merits and advantages of this machine may be briefly summed up as—power to reduce to impalpable powder 4 tons of hard quartz per hour—simplicity of construction, scarcely ever requiring repairs—the more employed the more perfect become its wearing surfaces—but little wear and tear, though exerting tremendous force—perfect granulation of metal, so difficult by other processes—and its great economy as to steam power for effecting the most perfect results. We would recommend parties interested in crushing hard materials to visit this machine, as being worthy of inspection. In our advertising columns will be found the address where tickets may be obtained.

MINERALS AND PRECIOUS STONES OF VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, MARCH 31.—I am sorry that professional engagements prevented my examination of the several mineralogical specimens from the Ovens, which yourself and brother placed in my hands two or three weeks since, until the present Easter holidays. The opinion which I then expressed to you I have now had the satisfaction of proving correct by the several tests of the blow-pipe, hydrostatic balance, crystalline structure, acids, &c., all of which I have more or less employed in the examination of each of them. And I now proceed to tell you, with perfect confidence, what they severally are, in hopes that the information may be useful to my fellow-colonists.

1. The small black columnar stones, or prisms, are deep *black tourmaline*, or schorl. They have the usual *striæ* or lines in the direction of the axis, or along the prism, and become electric by heat; as you may satisfy yourselves by holding one in the flame of a candle, and then bringing it in contact with the fragment of a feather or tissue paper, which it will attract powerfully. It is of no value, though sometimes used for mourning or imitation jet ornaments.

2. The supposed sapphire, which your brother brought from the Ovens, and which is, doubtless, similar to other specimens I have been told of, as having been found there by other gentlemen, is not a sapphire, but blue tourmaline, or *Indicolite*, so called from its indigo blue colour. The specimen being much water-worn and small, was calculated to deceive even a mineralogist, as the sapphire of Ceylon is almost always found in that island in water-worn crystals, in the river-courses.

When of sufficient size and purity to cut into slices, for optical instruments, it is highly valuable; and it is sometimes cut to make a bad imitation of the Oriental sapphire. The American Professor Dana states that in Massachusetts and New Jersey the blue and black tourmalines are found associated with the spinel ruby.

3. The supposed rubies, specimens of which I received from your brother and yourself, and also from Mr. Brentani, the jeweller, would deceive many; and at the first glance, one small crystal I found amongst some fragments shown to me by Mr. Brentani, appeared to myself to be a pale bad-coloured spinel ruby; as the prism was so exceedingly short, not half a line, that without the magnifying glass it seemed a perfect octohedron, which is the characteristic crystal of the spinel ruby.

But they are only oxide of tin in quadrangular crystals, with pyramidal terminations, being the common form of that valuable ore of tin. I enclose a specimen, in which the prism is more developed. And as the discovery of this metal in Victoria must prove of vast importance to the colonists, being stated to be in great abundance, I have taken pains to prove by every known test, that not only these red crystals, but also (4th) the black fragments, or black sand, as the superficial observer would describe it, are the most valuable tin ore known.

First, I have fused one of the grains of the black fragments with the blow-pipe in charcoal, which is a difficult operation with this ore, using the two fluxes of borax and carbonate of soda. And I have the pleasure of enclosing you the globule of pure tin which I extracted from that grain (flattened with the pliers when cooling), together with the scoria attached to it—the most indisputable test. Secondly, I have tried in vain to dissolve it in either of the acids, which is another proof of its being oxide of tin. Thirdly, I have proved by weighing it in the hydrostatic balance, that its specific gravity agrees with that assigned to it by Professor Phillips and Dana (about 6·5 or six and a half times as heavy as water), being nearly double that of the spinel ruby; and by Mohs' scale of hardness, that it is not so hard as that gem. Lastly by its crystal (a four-sided rectangular prism, terminated by pyramidal planes), fracture, colour, and streak, and the condition under which it is found at the Ovens, associated with grains of gold and tourmaline, &c., and which agrees with that of Cornwall, that it is stream tin, or debris of tin veins, which is separated from the gravel by washing, as the name imports; and in all probability tin lodes will be found in the neighbourhood.

I heartily congratulate our fellow colonists that this valuable metal, so long sought for by experienced Cornish miners in South Australia, has at length been found in the colony of Victoria in such apparent abundance, presenting another profitable field for the employment of the surplus population and capital of the mother country.

5. The grey specimen from the Ovens is *galena*, or lead ore, with grains of gold interspersed through it. But I have only tested it by the file, and its streak.

I shall feel much regret if this communication should have the effect of damping the energy of collectors of supposed precious stones; and I would rather encourage your brother and other intelligent labourers in the field of mineralogy, by the assurance that they not only very much advance science by their researches, but that they will in the end be rewarded by the discovery of the very gems they seek.

It is unfortunate that no adequate apartments can be obtained in Melbourne, in which to expose a collection of minerals for the use of the public; and, consequently, they must remain packed up in cases. But at my chambers, in Chancery-lane (where I am in the frequent habit of affording mineralogical information to enquirers), I have at hand the gems and ores I have referred to, as found in nature in different parts of the world. Yourself and others can, therefore, remain satisfied that what I have written can be implicitly relied upon. GEORGE M. STEPHEN,

Australian & New Zealand Gazette. Vice-Pres. Geological Society of Victoria.

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

EAGLEBROOK MINE.

SIR,—A letter appeared in your last Journal, referring in not very complimentary terms to the above mine, from Mr. Davies, of Aberystwith. The party is unknown to me. I understand Mr. Davies will find his statements on the most essential points he has raised fully answered by others more competent for the task than myself, such points being the capability of the mine to produce lead or or other ores to repay the outlay and give dividends, or otherwise. For myself, having visited the spot, I beg to be allowed to reply to Mr. Davies on the less important questions, simply for the purpose of testing his general accuracy. Mr. Davies reports there were "not more than two barrows full of lead ore at surface." What I saw amounted, by computation, to 10 or 12 tons, and it certainly looked as much. Mr. Davies states "There is a very fair mountain road to within *fifty yards* of the mine," whilst I assert that on Monday, July 7, there was *no road whatever* from the "ancient cottages" (Mr. Davies's starting point) to *within a mile of the mine*, if the *debris* of a road, apparently as "old as the hills," and which can be traced from the said cottages to the mine, be accepted. Mr. Davies states, "he could find only one bit of *copper* ore, about half the size of a hazel nut," whilst I had broken from the lode underground, and collected at the surface, at least ½ cwt. of copper ore. A subsequent visitor has sent me a fragment of a large lump of nearly solid copper, brought away by himself on the 29th of July; it weighs 8 ozs., and a richer sample (and it appears also to contain a large admixture of silver) was probably never seen of the produce of a Welsh lead mine. This sample, together with more lead ore from Eaglebrook than Mr. Davies would probably like to attempt to carry, or to wheel in a barrow, is at my offices, for the inspection of any one.

It would be a work of supererogation to challenge Mr. Davies to controvert these statements, or to recommend him the next time he visits this mine to inform himself fully of what it is, and to stick to truth. A highly competent mining engineer (who lately gained some notoriety by abolishing a certain Nova Scotia scheme) has undertaken to inspect this mine. I only regret that such report cannot appear in time for your next Journal.—J. CROFTS: 28, *Cornhill, Aug.* 4.

REPORT ON EAGLEBROOK MINE.

The mine now called Eaglebrook is about 15 miles eastward of Aberystwith. There is a road from Talybont to within nearly a mile and a half of the mine from this road. Near a spot where some old buildings have been there are traces of a road leading to the mine itself; this old track is being repaired. At the mine I found a lode of lead ore running nearly east and west, and underlying north about 1 ft. in 3 ft.; this lode is parallel to the course of the brook, and very near to it, the bed of the brook rising pretty steep; thus shallow adits have been driven in, and are near, the level of the brook, so as to intersect the lode in three places about 60 yards apart. Of course, the adit which is highest up the brook is the most superficial, and the others take a deeper hold of the lode. The two upper levels are cleared into the lode, and the lowest or deepest is being cleared; it will intersect the lode at about 10 yards perpendicular beneath the surface. A shaft is being sunk from the surface to meet this adit when cleared up at its intersection with the lode; in this shaft there is lead and copper ore, the latter rich, but not in quantity. I could not ascertain how far the old men had worked upon the course of the lode east and west, but appearances indicate that they have done so for several hundreds of yards. On the lode itself I found large quantities of rich lead ore left in the sides, the richest or middle portion of the lode having been worked and taken away. I would engage to get 10 tons of lead ore weekly, such as the samples I brought you from the old workings at present open, and by clearing them farther I could easily increase this quantity to 20 tons. As the work must have stood when these adits were first open, it would have been easy to break from 40 to 50 tons weekly. I do not think the lode has been worked deeper than the adit level now clearing, as it would require to be cleared from water to get at it deeper; but the water is trifling, and may be easily pumped by a water-wheel to a considerable depth. From the regularity and size of the lode, and from its becoming wider as it goes down, I have no doubt that it will be found even more productive below the level of the deep adit than it has been above. A shaft, about 110 yards in depth, on the underlay of the lode, north of the brook, would, I am of opinion, lay open as much lead ore as would be worth 300,000*l.* The samples of silver ore were taken from the hanging-wall of the lode. The lead samples were an average from the sides of the lode. The work at present doing is the sinking of the shaft and the clearing up of the deep adit, after which I believe they intend to take down the sides of the lode in the old workings for the lead, and sink the shaft 10 or 20 yards deeper, in order to drive levels on the course of the lode, to work a breadth of the lode under the present deep adit. There are a few tons of ore brought out, but they are not working it now, except in the shaft. I am quite certain that these adits have not been opened for very many years, and the deep adit is still only cleared for a short distance, and the water in it is dammed up further in by the rubbish which has fallen in, or been thrown there. The men do not know this mine by the name of "Welsh Potosi," but I am told that the "Welsh Potosi" lies north of this mine. If the Welsh Potosi, it is an old mine, and has been worked pretty deep. There is water enough in the brook for working a water-wheel to pump the water, and raise the ore under the adit level; but large quantities of lead ore can be got in the meantime from the sides of the lode in the old workings. There has been nothing done yet towards working the ore regularly, and only a few tons have been brought out of the middle adit—I suppose for those to look at who do not like to go into the mine.—H. JENKINS.

August 3.—I was at Eaglebrook Mine on the 14th July last, and I went into the old workings. I will undertake to get out of these old workings, above the adit levels, 10 tons a week of lead ore; and if the lode is as good under the adit level as it has been above, from 60 to 70 tons of lead ore can be raised per week. I have been 30 years a miner, and have now upwards of 40 miners at work under me. If you wish any reference as to my competency, I refer you to Mr. Henry Burgess, of 29, St. Swithin's-lane, London; or to Mr. Robert Mushet, of Coleford.—HENRY JENKINS.

EAGLEBROOK MINE.

SIR,—The remarks of your correspondent, Mr. J. M. Davies, inserted in your columns last week, in reference to the above mine, are professedly made to caution the public against imposition; but whether this be their sole drift, or whether they are intended as an attempt to depreciate the value of this mine in the estimation of the public, I must leave to that sagacious public itself to determine. I think, however, that your readers will agree with me in my opinion, that the unmeasured language indulged in by Mr. Davies cannot, in either case, tend to promote his views; but, on the other hand, it would lead us to suppose that Mr. Davies is either labouring under a disappointment respecting this mine, or that he is the agent of parties who wish to decry the concern, and bring it, if possible, into disrepute. It would, moreover, have tended to strengthen Mr. Davies's position had he adhered to the truth as respects the quantity of ore on the bank, and the distance from the mine to a good road. On the 14th July there were 10 tons of ore on the bank, and the nearest *fair mountain road* was that leading from Talybont, and distant 1¼ mile from the mine. For my own private satisfaction, I had the mine carefully examined, on the 14th July last, by a very competent party, not interested in any mine in Cardiganshire, and he procured for me samples of the ore which the mine produces. At that time there lay upon the bank several tons of lead ore, which had been taken out of the lode through the middle adit; this ore ranged from 50 to over 80 per cent. yield in lead, and gave 10 ozs. 9 dwts. of silver to the ton of ore, according to the assay of Mr. John Mitchell. I agree with Mr. J. M. Davies that this is a "strong mixture." In the mine itself, and in the sides of the lode, were large quantities of lead ore of a similar quality, to an extent adequate to furnish a weekly supply of 10 tons of dressed ore fit for the market, and pending the clearing up of a greater extent of the old workings sufficient to supply 20 tons of such lead ore per week. No preparations had been made to work the lode regularly; a few tons of ore had merely been brought out of the adit first opened, I presume, for the inspection of those who, like Mr. Davies, carried their observations no further than the surface. The next, or upper adit, had just been cleared out, and men were engaged in clearing a third, or deep adit, and in sinking a shaft upon the lode, to meet this adit at its intersection with the lode itself. In the shaft were some fine indications of a copper lode, in the shape of carbonate and black oxide of copper, not in any quantity, but very rich, yielding by Mr. Mitchell's assay 47¾ per cent. of metallic copper. In the side of the lode, next the hanging wall, some silver ore was found, and it has proved to be very rich; but I consider neither the copper nor the silver as of any immediate importance, except as indicating the highly metalliferous nature of the strata; it is essentially a lead mine, and one of extraordinary value. The workings do not extend much deeper than 30 ft. perpendicularly below the surface, and yet so rich has been the lode that the mine must at first have been capable of yielding at least 40 tons of ore weekly from these shallow workings. As the water stands in the deepest adit, which is not cleared, it is natural to suppose that the old miners have gone no deeper, and that the lode remains untouched and unbroken under this level. In this case, a shaft 110 yards in depth would lay open ore to the value of 300,000*l.* I am confident that so strong an outcrop indicates an extraordinary development beneath, and I predict that within 50 fms. below the present adit solid courses of lead ore, nearly pure, will be found, from 6 to 8 ft. in thickness. I believe the quantity of silver in this lead ore is as much as that contained in the ore at Frongoch, the most profitable mine in Cardiganshire.

So much for the Mine of Eaglebrook: next as to its name. I take the *onus* of this "audacious fiction" upon myself. It was going to be called Nant-y-cugle, *Anglice*, "The Dirt Brook," when I, little dreaming of the indignation I should arouse in the breast of Mr. J. M. Davies, volunteered a suggestion that Nant-y-cagle should be transmogrified into "Eaglebrook," as more euphonious in the ears of the Saxon race than the Celtic appellation, and more dignified than the literal translation; and as we read that a phœnix sprang from its own ashes, why may we not have an eagle rising from the *dust*, or "cugle," as the vernacular of Gomer hath it? I trust that the wrath of Mr. J. M. Davies will be appeased by this brief explanation of the "audacious fiction of Eaglebrook." Lastly, as to the name of "Welsh Potosi." No attempt has, I believe, been made, to foist the Eaglebrook Mine upon the public as the "Welsh Potosi;" but I myself, and, I believe, others, have been of opinion that Eaglebrook pretty nearly answers the description of a rich mine in Cardiganshire, worked in the reign of Charles I., and called "Welsh Potosi." Waller, writing long after this date, describes Esgair-hir and Esgair-vraith as the "Welsh Potosi;" and those who know anything of the history of ancient mines, are aware that these latter mines are, or have been, considered as the former "Welsh Potosi." Now, whether Waller's "Welsh Potosi" or Eaglebrook was actually the first and original "Welsh Potosi," I cannot determine; I must leave the solution of this problem to Mr. Walter Davies, A.M., to Mr. Davies the proprietor of the Eaglebrook soil, and to Mr. J. M. Davies the defender of the public; and, meanwhile, I must crave permission to hold my own opinion, until convinced otherwise by arguments and facts brought forwards to disprove my conviction. I do not, however, aspire to make converts to my opinion; and it is very certain that a mine, with a rich and extensive lode of lead ore within 30 ft. of the surface, need not enter the lists with Esgair-vraith or Esgair-hir, exhausted to 100 yards in depth, for the sake of a name. A *name* is sometimes *all* that a mine has to recommend it; but this is not the case with Eaglebrook. When I first heard of the "Welsh Potosi" being re-opened, I wrote to Mr. Matthew Francis, to enquire if it was Esgair-vraith which was about to be put in operation. In his reply, dated 18th June, he says—"The *new* Potosi is not Esgair-hir and Esgair-vraith lode, but lies to the south of it, and is a much richer lode." So that, as far back as the 18th June, there was clearly no intention of attempting to confound Eaglebrook with Esgair-vraith, the supposed ancient "Welsh Potosi."

If Mr. Davies can give the correct history of the Eaglebrook Mine, stating the time when it was first opened, by whom it was worked, and what was done with the ore, I, for one, shall be much obliged to him; and he says he *knows its history*—I do not; but I think it resembles very strongly a rich mine worked in the reign of Charles I., and called from its richness "Welsh Potosi."

The price of the ore free on board at Aberystwith would be at the lowest 13*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per ton; from which must be deducted the expenses of raising and dressing the ore, cartage to Aberystwith, and dues. The dues, at 1-15th, will amount to 18*s.* 5*d.* per ton; the cartage, probably, 10*s.* to 12*s.* per ton; the cost of bringing out the ore taken from the old workings will vary from 17*s.* to 28*s.* per ton; but when the unworked portion of the lode is cleared, this cost will be reduced very materially. I cannot say what the dressing of the ore will cost, but it can be done as cheaply at this mine as at any of its neighbours; we shall, therefore, have a nett value at Aberystwith of from 10*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* to 10*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* per ton, less the cost of dressing the ores, and which, I imagine, will leave a tolerably wide margin for profit. I should not have made public the foregoing particulars respecting Eaglebrook, but that I now consider it due to myself, as well as to the adventurers in this mine, to do so, after the unwarrantable attack made by Mr. J. M. Davies, who, it appears, has taken upon himself to pronounce judgment against it, without having taken the trouble to go into the mine and inspect it; though, if we may credit his statements, he was actually upon the ground. If he be a miner, he must know that, without an underground inspection, and especially in the case of a mine not yet cleared for working, he cannot be competent to pronounce either for or against its merits as a mine.

Coleford, August 1. ROBERT MUSHET.

THE WELSH POTOSI AND EAGLEBROOK.

SIR,—In your last Journal, Mr. Mushet is very pressing for further information of the Welsh Potosi and Eaglebrook matter from me. I expect he is fully satisfied with Mr. J. M. Davies's remarks on that subject, which luckily appeared at the same time with his request, and which I think will fully satisfy the public that the Welsh Potosi is identical with Esgair-hir and Esgair-vraith.—T. W. WILKINSON: *Gresham-st., Aug.* 5.

THE WELSH POTOSI MINE.

SIR,—In reading your Journal, I have just observed two letters, respectively from Capt. Matthew Francis and Mr. John Davies, of Aberystwith, referring to Nant-y-cagle and Esgair-hir, two mines situated on Mr. Loveden's mining property, in Cardiganshire. Mr. Loveden is not at home, and as I act as his agent, you will oblige me by inserting the following short remarks:—In reference to Capt. M. Francis's letter, I have merely to state that he has no claim on Esgair-her Mine, and as it is now let, or about to be let, to another person, I must refer him, if he wishes any further explanation, to Messrs. Hales, Boys, and Austen (Mr. Loveden's solicitors), No. 6, Elyplace, Holborn. As regards Mr. Davies's letter, I have only to put him right on one point. The dispute of ownership of Nant-y-cagle Mine between Mr. Loveden, as lord of the manor, and Mr. Davies, as owner of the surface soil, has been settled in favour of the former, by Mr. Davies discontinuing his action, and Mr. Loveden keeping possession. In conclusion, I must observe that I do not take one side or the other in this controversy; and if these mining adventurers were to confine themselves to the honest endeavour of fully developing the merits of the setts granted to them by the mining proprietors, instead of trying to injure each other's prospects, it would be better for all parties.—EDWARD LEWIS PRYSE: *Gogerddan, Aberystwith, South Wales, Aug.* 2.

WELSH POTOSI AND EAGLEBROOK.

SIR,—Mr. Davies, in his letter on this subject last week in the Journal, quotes a description of these mines, written 150 years ago by that able old miner and historian Waller, but, unfortunately, he appears not to have the slightest idea of the meaning of the words he has quoted. Mr. Waller describes the Welsh Potosi as consisting of six veins, all well-defined in the rock in which they are embedded; Mr. Davies tells you to go to Esgair-hir and see a state of things answering to this description; but, unfortunately for his hypothesis, there is only one vein in the two mines of Esgair-hir and Esgair-vraith (*vide* Ordnance Map, as laid down by Sir Henry De la Beche, and which, from personal observation, I have found to be correct in every instance). Then where are the other five veins?

Suppose Mr. Davies, in his *History of the Cardiganshire Mines*, now in MS., were to say, which he might with perfect propriety, that the Lisburne Mines consist of six veins, all well-defined in the rock, any future curious reader of his history, I should hope, would not be surprised or offended to find that the two principal mines on the great veins of Frongoch and Logylas are two miles apart, and that some of the other veins belonging to the Lisburne Mines are at a still greater distance. Why, then, should we be surprised to find the Eaglebrook Mine and the Esgair-hir Mine, only a mile apart, classed under the head "Potosi?" The truth is, I believe I can prove satisfactorily that several other mines in that district also come under that denomination; in proof of this, I would state that the natural geological construction of Cardiganshire, so far as it has been developed, admits of the formation of large productive veins of lead and silver-lead, at the distance of about a mile from each

other; as if the rock were exhausted by this effort, just the same as the soil is unable to bear trees at less than at certain distances. I would instance, in proof, Esgair-y-mwyn as the principal lode southward on which large profits have been made, and go on northwards to Glogfach and Fawr Pen-y-gist, Logylas, Maen-arthur, Pronguch, Rhwrhiggus, Geller-herrin, Goginan, and Bwlch, Cwm Erfin, Cwmaymlog, Bwlch-y-stellan, Henbwlch, Eaglebrook, and Esgair-hir. Now it is clear to me, that if there are no undiscovered old mines to the north of Esgair-hir, the Potosi must have consisted of Esgair-hir and Esgair-vraith, Eaglebrook, or whatever you like to call it,—"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet"—Henbwlch, Bwlch-y-stellan, Cwmsymlog, and, perhaps, Cwm Erfin and Goginan; but, at any rate, according to the natural order of things, it would have covered a space of five or six miles, and, perhaps, the whole manor belonging to the house of Gogerddan. I think it must be admitted by any man having the slightest pretension to mining knowledge, that it is impossible to find the six veins in Esgair-hir, which mine and Esgair-vraith are upon one and the same large lode, and no confusion of ideas can exist by practical men with reference to it. With reference to the lode underground at Eaglebrook, I have not seen such rich portions of a lode left in any of the old mines I have seen opened in Cardiganshire in the last 20 years: about 15 in. of the no th wall is composed of friable carbonate of lime, spotted with lead; the next portion of the lode, southward, has been all taken away for 4 or 5 ft. wide, and no doubt the lode under this will be found to consist of rich ore; next, 2 or 3 ft. of the south part of the lode is composed of flakes of lead ore, copper ore, and silicious rock, the whole forming the most perfect picture of a highly productive lead lode. With reference to the assays of the ore, these were taken by the agents of gentlemen who purchased shares in the mine, and were attested by the College of Chemistry, without the knowledge of the agents, and I have no doubt time will prove them to be correct. The ore outside the mouth of the level was broken from the sides of the old level in clearing it through, and along the lode; and as the old mine is not yet cleared, and the machinery is not yet erected, no ground has been stoped for ore, as it is not yet economical to do so. Large samples of ore may, however, be broken down and sent to any person connected with the mine who wish it; and I can say, with reference to that particular piece of which Mr. Davies took the trouble to send you the measurement, according to his own description, that no such piece was taken out of Goginan for 15 months after it was commenced (I allude now to the piece for baiting a rat-trap), although Gogenan has divided 40,000l., and erected a costly field of machinery. I do not, therefore, attach much value to samples; but when I see a fine lode underground, as is the case at Eaglebrook, I will fearlessly state my opinion, and hold myself responsible, to the extent that I can reasonably be called upon, as to the result; and I must say, that I conscientiously believe that richer and more profitable lodes of lead will be found in Eaglebrook than most of the mines in the district.

August 3. MATT. FRANCIS.

WHEAL MARY ANN CONSOLS, LYDFORD, DEVON. 57

MR. F. A. DAVIS will offer for SALE, by AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 10th August, 1853, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the above mine, near Lydford Castle, in the parish of Lydford, Devon, about eight miles north of Tavistock, the whole of the very superior MACHINERY and MATERIALS of the said mine, together with the company's interest in the sett for working the same, comprising a newly-erected 16-ft. water-wheel, 5 ft. breast, with wrought-iron axle, iron rings, sockets, &c.; balance and other bobs, with saddles and brasses; 36 fathoms of 7-in. pumps, with winnibores, working barrels, and door-pieces to match; 9 fathoms 6-in. wood rods, with hammered iron caps and plates; 44 fathoms 1⅛-in. bucket rods, with buckets, &c.; crab winch; shears and sheaves; capstan, with iron sockets; 90 fathoms 9-inch capstan rope; horse-whim, &c.; whim rope; 30 fathoms ½-inch chain; 29 fathoms 2-in. horizontal rods, with pullies and stands; new timber; smiths' and miners' tools in variety; 36-in. bellows; new square and round iron; ladders; casing and dividing timber; the timber of a weir head, comprising 100 ft. timber, with a great variety of other useful articles. The whole of the above machinery and materials are quite new, and of first-rate manufacture.

The sett, which is very extensive, is situated in the vicinity of the celebrated Wheal Betsey, which was worked for a period of more than 40 years, and produced large returns; it can be effectually prosecuted with water-power, and is pronounced by several competent mine agents, who have inspected it, to be one of the most promising pieces of ground for minerals in the locality.

Any information respecting the present state and prospects of the mine will be furnished by Capt. Stephen Paull, the resident agent, or by Capt. J. Phillipps, of Wheal Whiteigh, Knackersknowle, near Plymouth.—West-street, Tavistock, July 25, 1853.

VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. JENNINGS has been directed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 23d day of August inst., by Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at TREGORDEN MINE, in the parish of Egloshayle, Cornwall, and within one mile of Wadebridge, the whole of the MATERIALS in and upon the said MINE, comprising:— 58

36-in. cylinder pumping-engine, with 10 tons boiler.	2 8-in. windbores.
30-ft. water-wheel, 3½-in. breast, iron axle, with 12 stamps attached.	8½-in. working-barrel.
Balance-bob and rod.	6½-in. working-barrel.
Cast-iron bob.	7-in. doorpiece.
Capstan, 2 shears, and pulleys.	7 11-in. pumps.
Horse-whim, with poppet-head & pulleys.	20 10-in. pumps.
Cast-iron axle, fit for 6 heads stamps.	20 9-in. pumps.
20-in. plunger-pole, with stuffing-box, &c.	4 sets rod-plates.
9-in. ditto ditto	3 shaft cisterns and ironwork.
10-in. working-barrel.	28 fms. 10-in. wood rods.
10-in. doorpiece.	18 fms. 8-in. wood rods.
10-in. windbore.	21 fms. 1½-in. iron bucket-rods.
2 8-in. working-barrels.	22 fms. 1¼-in. iron bucket-rods.
	60 fms. ladders.

New and old wrought and cast-iron; kibbles; set iron blocks; quantity chain, ropes, boits, and nuts; bucket prongs; mining tools; beam scales and weights; smiths' bellows, anvil, vice; excellent set of screw plates and taps; boreing gear, smiths' tools; quantity of timber; sheds; launders; wheelbarrows; and numerous other articles.

The above materials may be viewed on application to Capt. Trewin, on the mine; and any further information may be had on applying to the auctioneer.

Wadebridge, August 4, 1853.

GLAMORGANSHIRE—THE DYFFRYN ESTATE.

A highly important FREEHOLD LANDED and MINERAL INVESTMENT, situate near the market and seaport town of NEATH, and about eight miles from the improving town of Swansea, including the EXCELLENT MANSION and several FARMS, lying within a ring fence, the whole containing about 1246 acres. 59

MESSRS. PRICE and CLARK have been favoured by the trustees with instructions to SELL, by AUCTION, at Garraway's, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at Twelve for One, in two lots, the valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE known as the DYFFRYN DESMESNE.

Lot 1, comprising the excellent and well-arranged mansion, with convenient offices, capital stabling and coach-houses, garden, lawns, pleasure grounds, and plantations, delightfully placed on an eminence commanding magnificent views of Briton Ferry and the romantic scenery around, alike remarkable for its beauty and grandeur, and adapted for the residence of a family of distinction; also several compact farms, with suitable homesteads, cottages, &c., in the occupation of respectable tenants of long standing, situate in the parish of Cadoxton juxta Neath and Killybebill, in the county of Glamorgan. The whole estate comprising about 1246 acres or thereabouts of arable, pasture, and wood land, with thriving plantations and excellent preserves for game.

Lot 2 will consist of the valuable and productive coal mines and minerals extending under the whole estate, in which are well-known seams of coal, which have been extensively worked therein during a considerable period. The Graigola coal (which is held in very high repute as fuel for marine engines) is level free under a considerable portion of the tract, and is at present very largely raised for shipment at Briton Ferry and Port Tennant. The estate possesses very considerable natural advantages, and the coal seams are all of such a thickness and character as will admit of their being worked at an unusually low cost. The nearly horizontal position of the minerals, and their proximity to public railways and canals, afford peculiar facilities for the extensive and rapid development of the property, and it may be confidently anticipated that the great extension which is now taking place in the coal trade and manufactures of South Wales will lead to enlarged operations upon these coals, and a considerable increase in the amount of royalties. The distance from the collieries now in operation to the town of Neath does not exceed a mile and a half, and a branch tramway connects them with the Neath Abbey Iron-Works and the Port Tennant Canal. The property also extends to, and has been opened from, the Swansea Valley, being there in communination with the Swansea Canal by means of a railway joining therewith at a distance of not more than six miles from the port of Swansea; and its contiguity to the South Wales, Vale of Neath, and Swansea Valley Railways, is also a material advantage, as far as regards the transit of the minerals and best quality of coals for consumption in other localities, while the copper smelting works, situate in the immediate vicinity, afford a ready market for all small and inferior coals.

The mansion may be viewed on application to the housekeeper, and the property generally on application to Mr. David Rees, Brincoch Farm, near Neath; and particulars, with plans, shortly obtained at the office of Mr. Edward Bradley, Cowbridge; Edward Priest Richards, Esq., solicitor, Cardiff; Messrs. Coke and Jones, solicitors, Neath; the principal inns in the country.—In London: Messrs. Gregory and Sons, solicitors, 12, Clement's Inn, Strand; at Garraway's; and at Messrs. Price and Clark's offices, 46, Chancery-lane.

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERWRITERS AT LLOYDS.

MOST IMPORTANT TO COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN SPINNERS, MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—SALVAGE FROM THE "ROYAL WILLIAM," LOST ON HER OUTWARD VOYAGE FROM HULL TO ST. PETERSBURGH. 50

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK has the high honour to announce that he has been retained to prepare for SALE, by AUCTION, on the 24th and 25th AUGUST, at the RAILWAY DOCK, at HULL, the most VALUABLE MACHINERY from the vessel above-named, the whole of which is quite NEW, and has been rendered in the most perfect state of efficiency. The leading articles comprise (by Hibbert and Platt) woollen scribblers; ditto, with Calvert's patent burring apparatus; woollen carding engines, with spooling frames; cotton carding engines, 40 inches on the wire; grinding machine; 30-bank cross reel; wool cleaning machine (Calvert's patent); woollen hand mules (by Leach and Sons); saws (by Spear and Jackson); patent hand and power looms, for fustians and linens (by Mark, Smith, and others); hand Jacquard looms, for weaving ornamental linen fabrics; improved cross-cutting and perpetual machines for shearing woollen cloth (by Firth); four and five colour printing machines, with copper rollers to each; sewing machines, and dandy roll for paper machine (by Mather, Platt, and Co., Salford); wrought-iron heaters for calender rolls, with handle. Among the engineering and mechanics' tools (by Whitworth, Smith, Beacock, and Co., Shanks and others) may be enumerated, slide-lathe beds, with regulators, for screw-cutting, 37 and 38 feet long; slide-lathes, with 12-inch centres and 16-feet beds; powerful punching and shearing machines, weighing 7 and 3 tons respectively; plate-bending machine, 10 feet wide; self-acting planing machine, will plane 12 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet high; slotting radial drilling and shaping machines; ponderous travelling crane, up to 30 tons; together with a large assemblage of miscellaneous machinery, tools, utensils, &c., &c.

Full particulars in catalogues, at 1s. each, may be had 14 days before the sale, at the *Mining Journal* office, Fleet-street, London; or at the offices of the auctioneer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester; or by post, on receipt of four extra postage stamps.

Foreigners will find full descriptive advertisement in the French, Hamburg, Vienna, and St. Petersburgh papers, &c.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.—WHEATLEY KIRK & Co. are prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for NEW RAILS of any SECTION or WEIGHT. 61

N.B.—SECOND-HAND RAILS constantly ON SALE—see W. Kirk's Weekly Circular—Steam-engines, Tools, &c., which is sent by post on receipt of one stamp.

24, Princess-street, Manchester, August 3, 1853.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS READY to be ADVANCED at FIVE PER CENT. per annum, upon RAILWAY SHARES and FOREIGN STOCKS. Also, TWO THOUSAND POUNDS upon DIVIDEND-PAYING MINING SHARES, on moderate terms. BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS BOUGHT and SOLD at the current market prices, free of broker's charge for commission.—Apply to E. H. TRIPP, stock and share dealer, 4, Castle-court, Birchin-lane. 62

MONEY FOR MORTGAGES.—A LARGE SUM OF MONEY is now in hand for APPROVED MORTGAGES, at THREE PER CENT.; a term of years will be granted. PERSONAL SECURITY ALONE will be accepted in certain cases.—Apply by letter, free of postage, to John James Coward, Esq., Lansdowne-crescent, Bath, who is a part owner of this money. None but principals will be attended to. 63

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—An EXPERIENCED MINE AGENT, for a large mining property in Italy. Engagement for three years, with power, on either side, to terminate it after the first year, by giving nine months' notice, or paying nine months' salary. All travelling expenses allowed. None but persons of considerable experience in the management of copper and lead mines will be treated with. Persons applying to state age, previous engagements, references, salary required, and whether they have any knowledge of the French, Italian, or Spanish languages, or of assaying.—Applications, addressed to Mr. Arthur Dean, 17, Gracechurch-street, London, to be forwarded by the 9th inst. Testimonials may be furnished at a subsequent period, if requisite. 64

WANTED,—For a Mine near Lezant, an INSPECTING AGENT, who will be required to frequently visit the mine, and superintend the operations.—Apply, with testimonials, and stating terms, addressed to "W. M.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. 65

WANTED,—In a MANUFACTORY of SODA, &c., an EXPERIENCED FOREMAN or MANAGER.—Application and testimonials to be sent, post paid, to "A. B.," care of Messrs. Chapman and Page, 118, Bishopsgate-street Within. 66

TO MINE CAPTAINS.—WANTED, a CAPTAIN competent to undertake the MANAGEMENT and WORKING of a SILVER-LEAD MINE in CARDIGANSHIRE.—Applications, stating salary and qualifications, with the necessary testimonials, to be forwarded, on or before the 11th August, to Mr. William Barnett, 25, Philpot-lane, London. 67

TO ENGINEERS AND MINING COMPANIES.—A GENTLEMAN who has served his time at an engine factory in Cornwall, and who is well acquainted with mining machinery, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as ASSISTANT MANAGER in an ENGINE FACTORY; or as ENGINEER to a MINING COMPANY, either in England or Abroad.—Address, "J. W. L.," Mr. Symons, 3, Exeter-street, Brompton, Middlesex. 68

TO IRONMASTERS AND PROPRIETORS OF COLLIERIES.—The ADVERTISER, having been engaged for the past 20 years in the management of blast furnaces, and colliery operations underground, will be happy to form a CONNECTION with CAPITALISTS either EMBARKING in ENTERPRISES of this nature, or WORKS IN ACTION at the present moment. The most satisfactory references can be given as to ability and integrity.—Address, "R. S.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. 69

STEAM-ENGINE.—FOR SALE, a 20-horse HIGH-PRESSURE and CONDENSING DOUBLE-CYLINDER STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, complete; both made by Messrs. Hall, of Dartford. The above have been in work but 4½ years, and are in the best possible condition.—Apply to Mr. T. H. Saunders, Maidstone Wharf, Queenhithe. 70

FOR SALE, a BARGAIN, FOR CASH, a BLOWING CYLINDER, 66½ in. diameter, 8 ft. stroke, piston, piston-rod, and cap top and bottom of cylinder, nossels, &c., all complete, in good condition, and will not require to be re-bored. The whole is now lying about a mile from the Wrexham Railway Station of the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway.—Application to be made to Mr. E. Pickering, mineral and civil engineer, Ruabon. 71

NOTICE TO COAL MERCHANTS, AND MARINE STEAM COAL CONTRACTORS.—ANTHRACITE HAND-PICKED COAL, adapted for MARINE STEAM purposes and for STOVES, may be had on application to THOS. WALTERS, collieries proprietor and anthracite pig-iron maker, Swansea. 72

TO CAPITALISTS INTERESTED IN AMERICAN SPECULATIONS.—Mr. C. S. RICHARDSON, MINING ENGINEER, having accepted an engagement in the United States, has LEFT ENGLAND, to inspect and report on several undertakings, and likewise undertake their active management. As Mr. Richardson's duties will require his residence in America to be of some duration, and his position render his attainment of information practicable, he will be happy to undertake the INSPECTION of any MINERAL PROPERTY, and the EXAMINATION of PATENTED and OTHER INVENTIONS, respecting which authentic and reliable information may be required.—Communications addressed to Mr. C. S. Richardson, Post-office, Northampton, Massachusetts, North America, will receive every attention. 73

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, by the constitution of this company, any shareholder NEGLECTING to PAY his or her CALL 30 days after the call is due, shall FORFEIT his or her SHARES absolutely, and his or her RIGHT and INTEREST in the mines. All parties holding scrip shares are requested to forward them to the offices of the company to be exchanged for certificates of registration.

27, Austinfriars, City. EDWARD KING, Secretary. 74

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Monday, the 15th day of August instant, at One o'clock precisely, for the following purposes, viz.:— 75

To receive a report, to be submitted by the trustees appointed by the shareholders, together with an account of their receipts and payments since the last meeting; and to pass the same.

To approve of the Statutes of the new company (Société en Commandite), formed under the contracts of sale of the 25th of June and the 1st of July, 1850. To elect a director from the body of the English shareholders to serve in the new company, in the place of the late Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, deceased. To consider and approve of a scheme prepared by the trustees for exchanging the shares in the old company, *pro rata*, for a certain number of paid-up shares in the new company, and to authorise the trustees to carry the same into effect. To consider and approve of a deed of release, in reference to such exchange of shares, and to pass such other resolutions as may be deemed necessary in relation to the affairs of the old and new companies.

And notice is hereby further given, that the holders of shares in the Asturian Mining Company, on which £15 and upwards have been paid up, are required to deposit with the secretary, on or before the 12th day of August inst., at the offices of Messrs. Amory, Travers, and Smith, 25, Throgmorton-street, London, the solicitors to the company, their respective certificates of shares, in order that the same may be verified.

By order, KENNETH MACKENZIE, Sec.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1853.

KINZIGTHAL MINING ASSOCIATION.—The DIRECTORS of the KINZIGTHAL MINING ASSOCIATION hereby give notice, that, in pursuance of the statutes, the holders of all shares in the association who have NOT PAID their CALLS or INSTALMENTS have FORFEITED their SHARES; and such shares have become entirely void in the possession of the holder, and have ceased to be admissible for negociation or transfer. 76

Signed, JAMES ASHWELL, Chairman of the Meeting.

16, Cannon-street, London, July 28, 1853.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.—The SECOND HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND on the shares in this company, at the rate of ONE SHILLING per share, will be PAID at the company's office on and after Tuesday, the 23d inst., and on every succeeding Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of Eleven and Four. Forms of claim will be ready for delivery on the 20th inst.—17, Gracechurch-street, August 1, 1853. L. R. JONES, Sec. 77

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF MINING ADVENTURERS.—FOR SALE, SHARES in the following MINES:—Botallack, Boscean, Chiverton, Boringdon Consols, Ardennes, Treleigh Consols, Devon Kapunda, Peru, Pendeen, Treworlis, Tryphena, Wheal Harriett, Bodmin United, Perran United, Tresellyan, Par Consols, Leeds Town, St. Aubin and Grylls, West United Hills, Clive United, West Alfred Consols, Poltimore, Keswick, Cubert, North Wheal Unity, Carvannall, Carpenter (South Sydenham), Great Wheal Baddern, Nanteos and Penrhiw, East Herland, Wheal Messenger, Wheal Guskus, Tavy Consols, Perran Silver-lead, Wheal Sarah, La Min, and North Fowey, with several others.—Application, or letters, to be addressed to JOHN BEALL, 1, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London. 78

TO THE MINING PUBLIC.—GEORGE BUDGE begs to inform his friends and the public that he has taken OFFICES at 5, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, where he will be glad to receive their orders for the buying and selling of all description of mining property, at the closest prices of the day. 79

MINING SHARES PURCHASED, EXCHANGED, or QUICKLY DISPOSED OF; and MONEY ADVANCED upon SECURITY OF SHARES intended for SALE, or otherwise. Executors and others may effect speedy sales of mining property on application to Mr. KING, 36, Cornhill. 80

SHARES FOR SALE.—CHARLES GURNEY, MINING COMMISSION AGENT, HALL OF COMMERCE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, is instructed to SELL at the following LOW PRICES:—East Bosorn, 4s. 6d.; Tamar Maris, 8s.; Combmartin, 6s. 6d.; Sourton Consols, 12s.; Tremollett Down, 4s. 6d.; North Hingston, 4s.; West Wh. Fanny, 2s. 6d.; and Wh. Sarah, 3s. Letters and communications to be pre-paid. 81

MINING OFFICES, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—WILLIAM HUNSLEY FOX OFFERS HIS SERVICES to parties interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN. The present depressed state of the English market presents an unprecedented opportunity for profitable investment. In the limits of an advertisement it is impossible to give an adequate list of the most promising stocks, but the following may be enumerated:—Wheal Golden, £3½; Wh. Russell, £4; East Wheal Russell, £5½; Howas United, £1; Leeds Town Consols, £1; Wheal Norris, £½; Clive, £3½; Wheal Zion, £3⅝; Great Crinnis, £1⅜; Treworlis and Trenethick, £½; Wheal Crebor, £12; Harricit, £⅝. Every information given, and lists of prices furnished on application. 82

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY, 6, HAYMARKET, and 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON; and Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector and Machinist, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mines pay from 12½ to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK and CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES.

The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application, of Messrs. Tredinnick. 83

VERY EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT FREEHOLD PREMISES, comprising numerous BUILDINGS, and about 6 acres of LAND, in the City of Bristol.—TO BE SOLD, either together or separately, the ST. PHILIP'S IRONWORKS, situated close to the Great Western, Midland, and Exeter Railways, having a water frontage of 1150 ft. The buildings are on a large scale, and were used by the late owners for engineering purposes; have been recently erected in a superior manner, of the best materials, and may be easily converted into several and separate suitable premises for a soap house, chemical works, brewery, tan yard, cotton, flax, saw, or grist mill, or any manufactory requiring extent, securing to each valuable water frontage. 84

The portion constituting the forges and smithies of the long-established firm of Acramans and Co. cannot be improved on; it has a water-dock within the premises, and coal can be obtained within a few hundred yards—altogether presenting a singularly advantageous opportunity to re-establish the lucrative business carried on by the late proprietors in this department.

For plans and particulars, apply to Messrs. Osborne, Ward, and Co., solicitors, Bristol; or to Edwin Naish, auctioneer, 7, North-street, Bristol.

BITUMINOUS COLLIERY FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the WEIGFACH COLLIERY, extending over an area of about 200 acres, and contains the well-known Hughs's vein entire, the 6 ft., 3 ft., 5 ft., and 4 ft., veins in part of the acreage or extent. The said colliery is situated about three miles from Swansea, and the coals obtained from hence are of a superior description, and are easily disposed of at the best price given in the neighbourhood. There are two excellent STEAM-ENGINES on this property, one of 45, and the other of 30-horse power, with suitable pitwork for draining the colliery, and tackle for bringing the produce to surface. The lease is held for the unexpired term of 28 years, voidable by the tenant giving 12 months' notice. 85

The SALE is intended to embrace all the PLANT of the said COLLIERY, including engines, rods, pumps, tramways, and tram waggons, the railroads and railway waggons, coke ovens, &c., together with all the horses, carriages, harness, &c., belonging the said concern.

For further information, and to treat for the same, apply to C. B. Mansfield, Esq., or to Mr. William Gregor, Raven Hill, Swansea.—Weigfach Colliery, July 23, 1853.

SHREWSBURY AND ABERYSTWITH RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

The Shrewsbury and Newtown Railway and the Montgomeryshire Railway bills have both been rejected, on the ground of their not affording the accommodation required by the district. Much annoyance and disappointment have been experienced in connection with recent projects. The evidence just given before the Parliamentary Committees clearly proves that the ordinary traffic of the district would be remunerative to a line of railway, if economically constructed; therefore, in order to prevent the occurrence of further failures, it is suggested that the landowners along the projected line should withhold their sanction to any particular scheme until the merits of each are fully and fairly weighed.

Arrangements are in active progress by which the requisite accommodation can be economically effected, the details of which will shortly be published. In the interim, persons desirous of promoting a complete scheme of railway communication between the towns above mentioned and the manufacturing districts, are requested to communicate with Wm. Cooper, Esq., solicitor, Shrewsbury; or T. A. Readwin, Esq., engineer and surveyor, Winchester-buildings, London.—August 4, 1853. 86

MIZEN HEAD COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Shareholders in this company are hereby requited to take notice, that the FIRST CALL of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE per share will be DUE on the 30th of August inst., and that such shares as are not then PAID upon will be declared forfeited.

By order of the Committee, JOHN MADDEN, Sec.

Officers, 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, London, August 4, 1853. 87

CUBERT UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers in the above mines will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 77, King William-street, City, on Monday, the 22d August, 1853, at One o'clock precisely. JAMES BARTLETT TRUSCOTT, Sec. 88

THE CARNARVONSHIRE SLATE COMPANY.

(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.)

Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each, of which 25,000 shares are available for the public.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYRRELL, Esq., Abchurch-lane.
JOHN LAMBERT, Esq., Austinfriars.
WILLIAM F. MEAKIN, Esq., Tokenhouse-yard.
JOHN CHARLES FULLER, Esq., Croydon.
GEORGE H. SANT, Esq., Swansea.
ROBERT LLOYD ELLIS, Esq., Carnarvon. 89

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Tyrrell, Paine, and Layton.
BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.
SECRETARY—Sydney Kingsford, Esq.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,—5, CHURCH PASSAGE, GUILDHALL.

The supply of slate has for some years past fallen short of the demand, and this disproportion has been increasing gradually, until at present there is no possibility of getting orders executed within a reasonable time. At all the great quarries now in operation there are as many orders on hand as will require fifteen months to execute, and many of them are, therefore, compelled to decline further commissions. Vessels from America and other foreign ports are detained many months for cargoes; and slate, of a quality hitherto almost unsaleable, is now eagerly sought for by consumers.

Under these circumstances, the importance of an increased supply has been for some time past fully recognised, and several new quarries have been attempted in North Wales; but the difficulty, expense, and delay attendant upon these undertakings has prevented their affording any effectual aid.

The present company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease of the Tanrallt and Plas Du slate veins, and for opening and working the same by means of an adequate share capital.

These veins are situate in the parish of Llanllyfni, in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, seven miles from Carnarvon, to which place there is every facility for the conveyance of the mineral product. They possess the greatest possible advantage for the deposit of waste, and for keeping the works dry. Hence the delay and cost of quarrying will be reduced to a comparatively insignificant amount.

There are no less than five distinct veins of slate on this property. In four of these, openings have been made in various parts; and, whilst slate of the very finest description has been found within four or five feet from the surface (a circumstance unexampled in any other locality), there is ample evidence that the supply will prove almost inexhaustible.

One vein alone is about 100 yards in width, extending through the whole of the plot to be assigned to the proposed company. This is of the beautiful soft green colour formerly much used, but which has now become extremely scarce; and is in great request by the most distinguished architects, for the high-pitched roofs of churches, mansions, and villas in the midmval styles. In most quarries the green slate exists as a fault, and is found only in patches; but the large vein here referred to is a perfect slate formation, of the very finest texture and cleavage; and may be confidently expected to produce at least 25 per cent. more than slate of the ordinary colour. Besides this valuable vein, the property contains others of purple, blue, and other tints, on all of which the openings present the most favourable aspects. From the summit of the mountain there is a constant and ample fall of water, which, as the works proceed, will be eminently serviceable in turning water-wheels to drive the machinery for sawing and planing slate-slabs.

With regard to the question of the amount of profit likely to be realised by a judicious working of this property, the following particulars may be worthy of consideration:—From the favourable situation of the veins, and the lightness of the top rock, it is calculated that an outlay of £3000 will, in the course of six months, make the necessary openings, and lay bare sufficient rock to employ 100 men on tribute, which number will produce, with the greatest facility, 400,000 roofing slates per month of various sizes. The average cost of these, including getting and making, conveyance to the port, royalty, and incidental expenses, will not exceed 32s. 6d. per 1000; whereas the selling price at the port is 62s. per 1000, leaving a monthly profit of £600, or upwards of £7000 per annum. At the expiration of six months a further sum of £5000 may be expended in the enlargement of the works, so as to admit of 100 more men being employed, when the annual profit may be estimated at £15,000, which, by the application of further capital to the development of the works, may be increased to a very great extent.

The owner of the lease of the Tanrallt and Plas Du slate veins has consented to receive the value of his interest in them in shares in the company, which are not to be transferable for 12 months.

The grant is leased to the present proprietor for a term of 100 years, but it is believed that ages will not suffice to exhaust the mineral, which can be worked on a scale equal to the most extensive quarries in the principality.

The following are selected from numerous reports from the best authorities, on the nature and extent of the slate in the Tanrallt and Plas Du veins:—

From J. SWINTON SPOONER, Esq., manager and part proprietor of the Machno Slate Quarries, Festiniog, Merionethshire.

The Green Slate Rock on Tanrallt is good and well laminated, and splits well, and will unquestionably be found to be more solid the deeper the work is carried. I should strongly recommend a tunnel being driven into it, commencing on a level with the road below. With regard to the openings on Plas Du, there can be no two opinions. In the opening close to the road as good slate as any in the Principality is to be found within four yards of the surface of the ground; and I am strongly of opinion that there is an immense body of slate running throughout the grant, and all that is required is a sufficient capital, judiciously laid out, to make a large and profitable work.

From GEORGE GODWIN, Esq., F.R.S., architect, Editor of the "Builder," &c., &c.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your instructions, I have visited the grant of land now in your hands, in the parish of Llanllyfni, about seven miles from Carnarvon, and have examined the slate quarries that are being opened there, aided by the plan of the property, prepared by the Local Mineral Surveyor, Mr. Lloyd Ellis. The estate comprises about 59 acres, and contains blue, purple, and green slates. Of the latter there is a vein, shown on the plan, one-third of a mile in length, and with a mean width of 70 yards. The estate forms the side of a hill, and is very advantageously placed for working. It is in close proximity to a tram-road, already formed for the transit of materials from neighbouring quarries, and there is a stream of running water on the land, which may be made to supply motive-power, if needed. The slate, so far as it has yet been opened, is of excellent quality, and has a beautiful cleavage, splitting with the greatest ease and regularity. I have made experiments on specimens, which I brought from various parts of the estate, and find it non-absorbent to the most satisfactory extent. Immersion in water for 10 hours made no appreciable difference in the weight of the slates operated on. To sum up, I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that the Tanrallt and Plas Du Quarries are so situated as to admit of being worked economically and advantageously, and that the slate is of a character for which the demand is greater than the supply. In common with other architects, I have found it a matter of great difficulty, for some time past, to obtain a sufficiency of good green slates for works in progress.

24, Alexander-square, Brompton. I am, &c., G. GODWIN, F.R.S., Architect.

Prospectuses, with further reports, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained of Messrs. Tyrrell, Paine, and Layton, Guildhall-yard; and of the secretary, at the company's offices, where specimens of the slate may be seen.

THE CARNARVONSHIRE SLATE COMPANY, 5, Church-passage, Guildhal.—Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATION for SHARES will be RECEIVED after MONDAY, the 8th day of August. 90

By order of the Board, SYDNEY KINGSFORD, Sec.

GREY MARE LEAD AND IRON MINES, ST. WINNOW, CORNWALL.

Held under grant from the Right Hon. A. B. Grenville, for 21 years, at 1-15th dues (9d. per ton for iron ores).—In 3000 shares, at 2s. 6d. per share.

PURSER—Mr. Thomas Sargent, Liskeard.

This piece of mineral ground, situate within 2½ miles of the port of Lostwithiel, is fully half a mile square, and within half a mile of the Cornwall Railway, thereby offering great facilities for exporting minerals and receiving materials. Many well-known lodes cross the sett at right angles from north to south. Some of these lodes are known to contain lead ores, and one a large iron course, contains some of the richest iron ores known to exist in this county; the produce by assays being from 48 to 70 per cent. for iron. This lode is 4 feet wide, surrounded by a beautiful soft white and red killas, quite congenial for iron ores, and is a parallel one to the celebrated iron course near Lostwithiel, the produce of which far exceeds all others yet known in this county.

It is thought this lode in Grey Mare will produce a large quantity of much richer iron than the celebrated iron course near Lostwithiel, and that if the discovery be spiritedly operated on, large and profitable returns might immediately be made.

The above capital is quite sufficient to do all things required to make profitable returns of iron. The lead speculation is good, inasmuch as there have been rich courses of lead discovered to the south on the same lodes, in Boconnoc Park.

The lessees have decided on disposing of 2500 shares, at 2s. 6d. per share, to be paid on allotment; 1s. per share to be paid to the present proprietary for work done, purchase of the sett, and preliminary expenses. Iron being in great demand, immediate operations are advisable. Any party taking a large number of shares may have their names inserted in the deed as lessees.

All the machinery required for some time is a horse whim, pulleys, rope, and a few loads of timber. The cost will not exceed £40.

Applications for 2500 of the shares to be made to Mr. Richard Hawke, Liskeard, or to Mr. Thomas Sargent, the purser.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS COPPER AND LEAD MINES,

IN THE PARISH OF GWINEAR, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

In 16,000 shares of £1 each—Deposit 10s. per share.

On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM"—No Deed to be signed, and no liability beyond the shares held.

The lodes in this Mine are a continuation of the Alfred Consols and Great Wheal Alfred; the latter of which has returned upwards of £1,000,000 sterling.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

BENJAMIN JONES, Esq., Bond Court House, Walbrook.
MURRAY ANDERSON, Esq., Tollington-park.
WILLIAM LELEAN, Esq., 76, King William-street.
C. B. WILSON, Esq., Furnival's Inn.
MICHAEL JERDEIN, Esq., 16, Old Broad-street.
THOMAS CHAUNTLER, Esq., Tollington-park.
ALFRED RODRIGUES, Esq., 73, Newgate-street.
JOHN BRYDIE, Esq., 4, Farringdon-street.
THOMAS FULLER, Esq., 51, Threadneedle-street.
EDWARD LANE, Esq., 6, Aldersgate-street.
THOMAS DUTTON, Esq., Tollington-park.

BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London.

GENERAL MANAGER—William Lelean, Esq. | MANAGING AGENT—Capt. James Barratt.

AUDITOR—W. Carpenter, Esq.

OFFICES,—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

This important mineral property is held under leases, granted by Richard Edmonds, Esq., of Penzance, for 21 years, at 1-10th dues, and is pronounced by all competent judges to be one of the best setts in the county. It adjoins and is, in fact, a continuation of the celebrated Great Wheal Alfred and Alfred Consols Mines, the former of which has made returns of nearly £1,000,000 sterling, while the latter is paying dividends exceeding £10,000 per annum.

Mellinoweth, in Phillack, contains about 50 acres; Cold Harbour, in Gwinear, about 40 acres. The average length of the two, from west to east, is 450 fms., the breadth about 300 fms. There are several large and promising lodes passing through this sett, the principal one being the same lode that has produced such riches in Great Wheal Alfred. It runs through the entire length of the sett, independent of two caunters and three splendid cross-courses, one of which is the Great Herland cross-course, which has produced such an immense quantity of silver. It is well known to practical and scientific mineralogists, that these cross-courses make the ores, and that between them the largest deposits are found. They run near the junction of the caunter and east and west lodes—a circumstance of great importance, and likely to produce the best possible results.

In cutting the West Cornwall Railway, these cross-courses were intersected in Mellinoweth; the eastern one 3 ft., the next west 9 ft., and the western most 4 ft. One of these takes a direction through Great Herland Mine, above spoken of.

A small proprietary commenced operations on a part of this sett in 1808, and in two years cut a rich lode of copper, known as the Mellinoweth lode, from which they raised 500 tons within 25 fms. from the surface, producing £5093 15s.; one sampling of 56 tons, selling for £13 13s. per ton, at the standard of about 100. Several other lodes were intersected, all dredged with copper; one of them, called the Orchard lode, producing half a ton of rich copper ore, in merely driving across it at the depth of only 3 fms. In 1836 a company was formed to work the setts of Mellinoweth and Cold Harbour, and the Trungle lode; but after continuing the workings for a short time, serious charges were brought against the managers, which they did not attempt to meet but suddenly stopped the working, and sold off the stock. The particulars appeared in the *Mining Journal* of July 17, 1837. Since that time the mine has been contended for by several leading parties in mining undertakings, and has now been purchased by the landowner for this company.

There is a large lode called Trungle lode, which also runs through Alfred Consols and Great Wheal Alfred, besides several other lodes, composed of rich yellow copper ore, white lead, and zinc. Trevaskus, which is about half a mile to the east of Cold Harbour, was at one time the richest tin mine in the west of Cornwall.

In 1851, a large caunter lode was intersected in the eastern part of the sett, by the cuttings in the railway. It is a fine gossan lode of 6 feet, of a most promising appearance, with a large flookan. It was afterwards cut about 20 fms. northward; and from these two points of intersection, it is ascertained that it will pass about 150 fms. in Cold Harbour, taking its direction through Alfred Consols, the chief lode in which corresponds with in the points of intersection.

Surveys have been made, and the mine reported on, by the most eminent agents of the district, to whom reference is made, both on the geological formation and the important position of the mine, which has every facility for carriage, &c., being in the immediate vicinity of Hayle, where all materials for mining operations may be obtained at the cheapest rate. The plan, with the reports, will give an accurate idea of the situation and lodes already discovered in this valuable property, and with samples of the ores, &c., can be seen at the office of the Company, as also the rules and regulations.

Detailed prospectuses—containing reports from Capt. John Rule, manager of the North Herland Mine; Capt. Joseph Tregoning, of Wheal Enys; Capt. James Barratt, of St. Day; Wm. White Pearce, a miner; and extracts of letters from Capt. Tobias Mitchell,—can be had at the offices, or of any of the brokers.]

Applications for prospectuses and shares may be made to the manager of the company, and to the following brokers:—

James Lane, 33, Threadneedle-st., London
J. Parkinson, Halifax.
W. Ronald, Aberdeen.
R. Watts, Fife-place, Glasgow.
R. Hawke, Liskeard, Cornwall.
G. J. Phillips, Camborne, Cornwall.
A. A. Tarte and Co., Birmingham.
John Clarke, Southampton.
T. Fuller and Co., No. 51, Threadneedle-street, London.
Thomas Sanford, Exeter.

Certificates of shares will be ready to exchange for the banker's receipt soon after the allotment.

TWO MINING COMPANIES.—COCHRAN'S CRUSHING MACHINE.

—One of these wonderful MACHINES is NOW IN OPERATION at the BRITISH AND COLONIAL REDUCTION WORKS, UPPER ORDNANCE WHARF, ROTHERHITHE, opposite the Limehouse Railway Station, where it can be SEEN any day between the hours of One and Three o'clock. It is capable of reducing hard quartz to the finest powder required, at the rate of 3 tons per hour, or 30 to 40 tons per day.—Applications for cards to view, as well as for machines, to be made to W. J. Valentine, 22, Austinfriars, London, where any other information can be obtained.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN,

having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 156, Strand.

Preparing for publication, in Imperial 8vo., illustrated by nearly 1000 Engravings on Wood, to be completed in about Thirty-six Parts, price One Shilling each,

CHEMISTRY, THEORETICAL, PRACTICAL, & ANALYTICAL,

as applied and relating to the ARTS AND MANUFACTURES; by Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., Founder and Principal of the College of Chemistry, Liverpool; Honorary Fellow of the New York College of Pharmacy; Fellow of the Royal Agricultural Society of England; Membre de la Société D'Encouragement; Membre de l'Académie Nationale de France; Author of *Outlines of Analysis, Chemistry of Vegetation, Influence of Chemistry*, and Editor of *Muspratt's Plattner on the Blowpipe*, &c. Embellished with a series of Portraits of distinguished chemists. Dedicated to Professors Dumas and Kane.

Printed and published by William Mackenzie, 48, London-street, Glasgow; 30, Chatham-street, Liverpool; 5, Clerk-street, Edinburgh; 22, Paternoster-row, London; 64, President-street, New York.

The Twenty-ninth Edition of

NEUROTONICS; OR, THE ART OF STRENGTHENING THE NERVES,

containing Remarks on the Influence of the Nerves upon the Health, the Spirits, and the Temper, with an Account of a New Remedy for Chronic Diseases, Debility, Nervousness, Habitual Melancholy or Low Spirits, Indigestion, &c., By D. NAPIER, M.D.

London: Houlston and Stoneman, Paternoster-row. Price 4d. May be had through any bookseller; or is sent free for five penny stamps from the author, No. 503, New Oxford-street.

Now in the press, an interesting Novel,

THE GOOSEBERRY BALL; OR, THE QUINTESSENCE OF MINING.

By HENRY GIBSON, Esq.—Illustrated by "PHIZ."

A very edifying and interesting book, which will wile away a few hours; and the reader will be a little amused by the truthful and vivid sketches of the author. To which is added, an interesting TALE OF THE REVOLVER; or, HOW TO GET A CHEAP DINNER FROM CATCHING HEDGE-SPARROWS. Concluding with the usefulness of how the letters F. R. G. S. may be applied to suit purposes.

To be had of all booksellers throughout the United Kingdom; Sydney, Tegg and Co.; Hobart Town, Butler and Co.; Port Philip, I. Simmons.

*** The application for this work to the author has been such, that it is expected its circulation will equal *Uncle Tom's Cabin*,—the lithographs are only wanting for its completion, when it will be submitted to the opinion of the millions. The work is to be dedicated to the Gentlemen of the Stock Exchange; and the author intends the profits for charitable purposes. In referring to the work, being the first novel from the pen of the author, something rich and rare will be found; those who have scanned over a few chapters of the proofs, assert that every-day life is pictured there; the illustrations, also, do great credit to the designer, being of the Cruikshank character. An immense sum of money was offered to the author for the copyright, but was refused, as the profits are intended, as already stated, for charitable purposes. The work will be complete, with illustrations, in a neat wrapper, for One Shilling.

Board of Trade—Department of Science and Art.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO MINING AND THE ARTS.

DIRECTOR,—Sir HENRY T. DE LA BECHE, C.B., F.R.S.

The following course of lectures and practical demonstrations will be given next session, which will commence on the 1st Oct., with an introductory lecture by Prof. E. Forbes.

1. CHEMISTRY, with special reference to the Arts, A. W. HOFMANN, Ph.D., F.R.S.
2. NATURAL HISTORY, applied to Geology and the Arts, E. FORBES, F.R.S.
3. PHYSICAL SCIENCE, with its special applications, R. HUNT.
4. APPLIED MECHANICS, R. WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S.
5. METALLURGY, J. PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.
6. GEOLOGY, with its practical applications, A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.
7. MINING.—8, MINERALOGY, W. W. SMYTH, M.A.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing is also given.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY, now the Chemical laboratory of this school, receives pupils at a fee of £10 for the term of 14 weeks. The same fee is charged in the Metallurgical laboratory. The fee for matriculated students (exclusive of the laboratories) is one payment of £30 for two years, or two annual payments of £20—this fee includes field instruction.

Tickets to separate courses of lectures are issued at £3 and £4. Officers in the Queen's, or E. I. Company's service, Acting Mining agents and Managers, may obtain them at half the usual charge. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions to the school, and others also have been established.

For information apply to Mr. T. Reeks, Registrar, at the School, Jermyn Street, London.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES OUTWARDS.

INDIA and CHINA, VIA EGYPT.—For Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and on the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

AUSTRALIA VIA SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney (touching at Batavia), on the 4th September, and 4th of every alternate month thereafter from Southampton, and on the 10th September, and 10th of every alternate month thereafter from Marseilles.

MALTA and EGYPT.—On the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the 27th of every month from Southampton.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—For Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.

CALCUTTA and CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghae.

For further information, and tariffs of the Company's rates of passage-money and freight, for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

STEAM VIA THE CAPE TO CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

SUPERIOR OPPORTUNITY.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY'S steam-ship "BENGAL" will PROCEED from Southampton for the above ports on or about the 25th of August, and will receive passengers, specie, and parcels. As the vessel is not intended to touch at the Cape, or any other intermediate port, and to proceed under steam, it is confidently estimated, from her already proved speed, that she will make the voyage in less time than it has ever been accomplished. Fares as under, wines, spirits, &c., included:—To Ceylon, £28; to Madras, £35; to Calcutta, £39. The accommodations are spacious, there being 50 large cabins, with a port in each, on the upper deck, for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, inquire at the offices of the company, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London.

MR. G. F. MUNTZ'S (JUN.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES,

11¼d. per lb., delivered in any part of the United Kingdom.—In introducing these tubes to the notice of engineers and the public, the patentee respectfully directs attention to some of the advantages they possess over those previously in use:—

1st. Economy in the first cost.—2d. Greater durability, being made of a mixture of metal hard in its own nature, and not mechanically hardened, as ordinary brass tubes are, which renders them liable to split or burst when subjected to the expansion and contraction caused by the heating and cooling of the boiler.—3d. Equality of hardness throughout, the metal being sufficiently tough to bear expanding, when fixing in the boilers, without softening the ends, which is necessary in fixing the brass tubes previously in use, and which causes the softened parts to wear more.—4th. They are less liable to corrode than any mixture of brass which can be manufactured into tubes by the process previously employed.

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, French Walls, Birmingham, sole manufacturers.—Agents for London: Charles Moss and Co., 23, Fenchurch-street; Young, Dowson, and Co., Limehouse.—Bristol: E. Drew, Clifton Park.—Liverpool: C. Moss and Co., Redcross-street.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED

IRON (superior process.)—WORKS at the REGENT'S CANAL BASIN, COMMERCIAL ROAD, LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.—J. SKAIFE supplies this metal in every form—viz., SHEETS, PLAIN and CORRUGATED, of all sizes and gauges; WIRE of every gauge, and WIRE NETTING of all descriptions; GUTTERING; RAIN-WATER, SCREWED GAS and WATER-PIPES; HOOPING, CASTINGS, FURNACE-PANS, BATHS, BUCKETS, &c., wholesale, retail, and for export. Every description of SHIPS' IRONWORK GALVANIZED; DECK SPIKES, NAILS, &c., always KEPT READY GALVANIZED. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete.

J. SKAIFE is also AGENT for MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT GALVANIZED TINNED IRON, both flat and corrugated; also, for MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT GALVANIZED TINNED IRON TILES, for exportation, and PLUMBIC ZINC. PORTABLE EMIGRANTS' HOUSES and substantial stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the trade.

IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS.—Mr. ISHAM BAGGS is

now prepared to SUPPLY ironmasters, engineers, manufacturers, and miners, with STEAM HAMMERS and STAMPS of the most IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, for forging and hammering iron and other metals, driving piles, and stamping and crushing gold quartz, metallic ores, and minerals of every description. By the introduction of a principle recently patented by himself, in conjunction with Mr. Frederick Brunwell, C.E., no less than FIFTY PER CENT. of the STEAM now used is SAVED, while the blow struck is very much harder than in the engines now in use.

The NEW STEAM-STAMPS, for crushing ores, have been adopted by many of the leading companies, and they are now at work in various parts of North and South America, Australia, and England. They are eminently adapted for spalling, as well as crushing to fine powder, and they effect an enormous saving in superseding manual labour. A four-horse steam-stamp complete, with all the latest improvements, £140 (royalty included), for cash; a twenty-horse engine ditto, £650, and other sizes at proportionate rates. Contracts to any extent undertaken.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

EXTRACTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM THEIR ORES.

—The NEW RAPID AMALGAMATOR (BAGGS'S PATENT) requires ONLY HALF the usual amount of MERCURY, and effects an enormous SAVING of TIME in the process of AMALGAMATION. The NEW MERCURIAL SEPARATOR, secured under the same patent, effects a complete separation of the mercury from the refuse quartz, after the process of amalgamation is complete, in the space of a FEW SECONDS, instead of requiring, as at present, a tedious operation of some TWO HOURS.

In these machines, improved mechanical arrangements are aided by the most powerful chemical affinity, and from the principles introduced, it is next to impossible for a particle of gold to escape. The three following companies have already adopted these important improvements:—The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining, the Alliance Alliance Californian Gold Mining, and the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company.

For terms of license, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES—(BAGGS'S PATENT).

These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD at a SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. ISHAM BAGGS, at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

A 4-horse Steam Stamp, complete, £130, royalty included, for cash, and other sizes at proportionate rates.

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:—

TO ISHAM BAGGS, ESQ., LONDON.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say, that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crushing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down—when I say large, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

Spitty Copper Works, Llanelly. I am, yours, &c., ALFRED TRUEMAN.

The patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when steam is employed.

NOTICE.—TO GOLD COMPANIES, AND THE MINING WORLD GENERALLY.—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS.

—One of these powerful ENGINES HAS JUST BEEN ERECTED, and is NOW SET TO WORK, at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL'S, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, No. 92, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, where it may be seen in operation daily, and its powers subjected to any required test. These stamps, after the most careful inspection, have already been adopted by the following companies:—

THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.
THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.
THE ALLIANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY.
THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.
THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH-AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.
THE ST. JOHN DEL REY (Gold, Brazil).
THE LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).
THE LONDON AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.

And they are about being adopted by several other companies and private individuals, who have carefully timed the results of their crushing powers, and submitted their capabilities to the most severe tests. In proof of the utility of these engines, it may be observed, that the saving in manual labour which they will effect to one company alone (the St. John del Rey) will amount to many thousand pounds sterling per annum.—For cards to view the engine at Messrs. Medwin and Hall's, apply, by letter, to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, where any further particulars may be obtained on application.

KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES.

MR. HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED

IRON ROOFING AND STRAND FENCING WORKS, 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, SOLE AGENT for KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES, for mines, railways, inclines, &c. These ropes are now most extensively used throughout the whole of the mining districts of this kingdom; and reference can be given to the largest proprietors, as to their superiority over all other ropes. These ropes are made by improved machinery. All ropes sent CARRIAGE PAID.

PATENT GALVANIZED TWISTED SIGNAL CORD, for the use of mines, rail ways, &c., WILL NOT RUST or CORRODE.

For mines they are very well adapted, as they will not rust or corrode, and are exceedingly strong. Prices, 15s., 18s., 19s. 6d., & 21s. per 100 yds., according to strength.

PATENT HAIR BOILER FELT, for saving fuel, and ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. per foot, supplied.

Apply for prices, &c., at the manufactory, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE

MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE,

of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES.

TO MR. JOHN LEE STEVENS.

Ironworks, Burton-on-Trent, August, 3, 1852.

SIR,—We are very much pleased with the action of your "Patent Smokeless Furnace" on these premises, both as regards its prevention of smoke and its economy. We are now adapting the invention to other furnaces in Burton, where we feel confident it will be extensively used. We beg to congratulate you on the simplicity and effectiveness of your plan. THORNWILL AND WARHAM, Engineers.

This invention is now in course of application at Billingsgate-market, for the City of London Corporation, and to the boilers of powder and paper mills, breweries, distilleries, water-works, &c., and generally to land and marine engines of every description.

Information respecting LICENSES to MANUFACTURE or USE the PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES is given by Mr. John Lee Stevens, the patentee, at the offices, 63, King William-street, City, London, where drawings and further testimonials, &c., may be seen, and references obtained to several highly respectable firms in London and elsewhere, upon whose premises the Patent Smokeless Furnaces are in daily operation.

SAMUEL HALL'S PATENT SMOKE-CONSUMING AND SELF-FUEL-SUPPLYING FURNACES.

—The apparatus is peculiarly applicable to all CLOSE FURNACES, whether used for steam-engines, or in breweries, distilleries, sugar or other refineries, &c. DRAWINGS and DESCRIPTIONS of these furnaces will be SENT to all parties applying for them by letter, addressed to Mr. Samuel Hall (late of Basford, near Nottingham), 16, Chadwell-street, Pentonville, London.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE;

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.

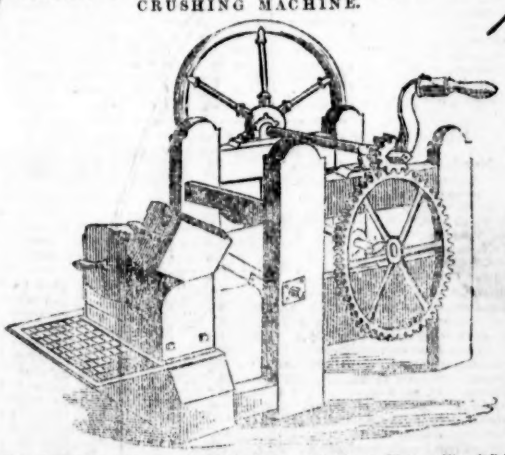
The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, ESTABLISHED a MANUFACTORY of PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute ORDERS without DELAY, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new, and that if judged by its merits, must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead and one equivalent of oxide of lead; it being well known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead. Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact it is not so, for the newly-discovered oxichloride in most, if not in all respects, is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained, and after a period of upwards of two years, it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried. But the chief and by far the most important advantage it possesses is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body, by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority in this important particular beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead, and they now state the proportions to be as 60 to 100—that is, 60 lbs. of oxichloride paint will cover as much surface as 100 lbs. of the best white lead, the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the oxichloride dries into a hard tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint. In using the oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required, oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called flatting and for work intended to be varnished. For the use of paper stainers and leather dressers, the oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable. The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

AGENTS.

LONDON—Mr. Richard Cooke, 7, Size-lane.
Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co., 9, Upper Thames-street.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Johnson and McGowan.
MANCHESTER—Mr. James Douglas.
LEEDS—Messrs. T. and E. G. Jepson.
SUNDERLAND—Mr. John Young.
DEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL—Mr. Richd. Penrose, Tavistock & Plymouth.
EDINBURGH AND EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. William Bailey, jun. Greenside-place, Edinburgh.
GLASGOW AND WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. John Hinshaw, Glasgow.
DUBLIN AND SOUTH OF IRELAND—Mr. P. Linskey, No. 91 Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
BELFAST—Messrs. William Stevenson, jun., and Co.

WILLIAM DRAY AND CO.'S NEW PATENT QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINE.



FULL PARTICULARS may be obtained on application to Messrs. WM. DRAY & Co., Engineers, Swan-lane, Upper Thames-street.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN, AND THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY.

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS

supersede the use of inward medicines for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping-cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains. These truly invaluable plasters are compounded on medico-chemical principles, from British herbs, and gums and balsams of Eastern climes; have the words "ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS" engraved on the Government stamp; and signed on the back "ROBT. ROPER."—Prepared only by Robert Roper and Son, chemists, Sheffield, who possess a large number of testimonials, from highly respectable parties, of cures effected in numerous varieties of the above diseases. Full sized plasters, 1s. 1½d., for children, 9½d. each; or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d., or 1s. each; and in tins for the use of hospitals, unions, family use, and charitable purposes, at 4s. 6d., 21s., and 36s. Sold by most medicine vendors.

Beware of Imitations.—Ask for ROPER'S PLASTERS.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 16s	£20	19 20	£7 15 0	£0 13 0—July, 1853.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	4	4⅛		0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	10½		11 15 0	0 5 0—June, 1853.
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	1l. 13s. 6d.	3½		0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2¾	6¾	6½ 6¾	4 18 6	0 4 0—June, 1853.
3000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	4⅛		0 5 0	0 2 6—July, 1853.
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	126		750 0 0	— —May, 1849.
124	Bosweddin and Wheal Castle	—	—		5 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
280	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91¼	400		252 15 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	5		0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
3000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	7l. 17s.	4		1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept. 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	84	86	221 10 0	2 0 0—May, 1853.
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	30	21	—	— —
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	127½	127½ 130	34 0 0	3 0 0—June, 1853.
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15½	1⅛		—	— —
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	190		15 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	380	400	341 0 0	10 0 0—July, 1853.
20000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	1	1¼		0 1 4	0 1 4—May, 1853.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	6		55 0 0	— —1850.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257¾	72½		861 4 0	2 0 0—June, 1853.
2800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 9s.	2½		0 6 6	0 1 6—April 1853.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	105		4 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1853.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24¼	150		233 0 0	— —1843.
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	67½		840 0 0	— —
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	230		2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
484	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		399 13 0	1 10 0—Aug., 1850.
8715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	1¾	5⅝	4⅞ ex new	1 0 8	0 3 3—June, 1853.
1000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	20		44 0 0	— —
1000	(New) ditto ditto	6	18		—	— —
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	12¼	7		0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	200		353 6 8	— —Jan. 1851.
30000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1½	—		0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1852.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	2½		0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	155		161 10 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	12		1 7 6	1 0 0—June, 1853.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	25	14		25 0 0	— —Feb. 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7		3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d	20		380 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1851.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9⅜	4¼	4⅛	1 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1853.
20000	Lackamore (copper)	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1300		—	— —
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	11	10 12½	2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug. 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	150		1038 0 0	2 0 0—April, 1853.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18¾	225		186 5 0	45 0 0—Dec., 1852.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	5		0 2 6	0 2 6—May, 1853.
5900	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¾	7½	6¾	0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2¾	3½	3⅜	1 11 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
5000	Milwr (lead), Flintshire	3	3¾	3½ 3¾	0 4 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1851.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	17	16½	8 11 6	0 10 6—July, 1853.
5000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llan lyfin	1	1½		0 1 3	0 1 3—May, 1853.
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	66		27 0 0	2 0 0—July, 1853.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	277½	260	288 0 0	7 10 0—June, 1853.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	150		245 10 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	nil.	9	4	2 6 0	0 5 0—July, 1853.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1⅛	14		22 16 0	0 15 0—March, 1853.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	—	—		1 0 0	1 0 0—June, 1853.
1160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21½	40		1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	750		240 0 0	10 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13		4 5 0	1 0 0—Dec., 1852.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20⅝	35		20 4 6	0 15 0—May, 1853.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	2¼		0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
5200	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury.	1	1		0 2 2	0 2 2—July, 1852.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	210	212	279 10 0	4 0 0—July, 1853.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1⅜	6¼	6	1 0 0	0 5 0—June, 1853.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	180		69 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37¾	185	200 210	226 5 0	3 0 0—July, 1853.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¼	10¾		8 3 6	0 2 6—June, 1853.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	7		0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125		880 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	10¾	14	20 26	12 10 0	— —
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	5	2¾	2½	4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	8½	8⅞	6 18 6	0 10 6—Feb. 1853.
1024	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1⅛	11½		3 11 3	0 10 0—June, 1853.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2⅞	2½	1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1847.
372	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	6¾	27		0 15 0	0 15 0—May, 1853.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	200		4680 15 0	— —1848.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	17⅛		402 10 0	— —April, 1851.
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	55	35 40	295 10 0	2 10 0—Jan., 1853.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	112		35 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	260		36 5 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8¼	7⅛		2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1851.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	250	245	216 5 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	15	14 45	13 0 0	2 10 0—March, 1853.
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper)	10l. 4s. 10d.	8		0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10¼	630	630	410 0 0	20 0 0—June, 1853.
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	22	25	5 0 0	— —
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	1050	1200	312 10 0	30 0 0—July, 1853.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	150		3 13 8	— —March, 1852.
4280	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4½	8		0 10 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	10	15	5 0 0	5 0 0—1850.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	120	105		2359 10 0	10 0 0—May, 1853.
3000	Wheal Golden (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	3½	2½	2½ ¾	1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
6000	Wheal James (iron, copper), Roche	1	3		0 2 0	0 2 0—May, 1853.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	nil.	18		3 10 0	1 0 0—June, 1853.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	50		17 10 0	2 10 0—Oct., 1852.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	117		196 0 0	2 10 0—May, 1852.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5¼	42	42½ 42	23 5 0	1 0 0—Sept., 1852.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	325		97 13 0	12 10 0—May, 1853.
6400	Wheal Proekter (lead & antimony), St. Kew	1	1⅛		0 1 0	0 1 0—March, 1853.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	50	45	40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	270	240	232 10 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8⅜	57	56 55	34 10 0	2 0 0—July, 1853.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9⅜	16	16½ 17	9 15 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	60		21 8 0	1 10 0—July, 1853.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
3000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	7¼		3 10 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1	1⅛ ¾	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	4¼		34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec. 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	125		135 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1853.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	48		59 12 0	3 0 0—July, 1853.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	15	11½	11 10¼	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	15¼	15¼	8 0 0	0 10 0—June, 1853.
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	9¼	9⅜	0 13 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	12		4 0 0	1 0 0—Nov. 1852.
30000	Mariquita and New Granada	1	⅜	⅜	0 2 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	7	6¾ 7	4 17 6	0 7 6—June, 1853.
32000	Obernhof (lead), Germany	1	1⅜	1¼ 1½	0 1 0	0 1 0—June, 1853.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	4¾	4	33 4 0	1 5 0—July, 1848.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	32		21 17 6	2 0 0—June, 1853.
48174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico Av.	28¼	4	3⅜	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 1853.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	1¼	1 1⅛
19000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia	5	2⅞	
6000	Barossa Range	1⅜	½	
75000	Brucutu (gold), Brazil	⅛	½	⅛
4000	Gladbach (zinc)	1	1¾	1¼ ¾
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	4	3 3½
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	3⅛	2⅛	
24000	Liguanea & Gen. Min. Co. of Ja.	1	1½	1 1⅛
60000	Linares, New, (lead, cop.), Spain	1	1¼	1 1¼
17000	Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica	1	6¾	5
25000	Monarch Gold	½	⅜	¼ ⅜
10000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	3⅛	2⅞ ⅞
104000	North British Australasian	1	1¼	
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France	20	21	19
25000	Port Royal and St. Andrews	¼	2	⅞ 1 1⅛
80000	Upper Canada (copper)	¼	⅜	
100000	Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	12s	¼	¼

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
300	Albion (porcelain & bleach. clay)	5¼	5¼	
4000	Alston Moor Mining Co., Cumb.	1	1	
30000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	2	2½	
10000	Aitgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2	2¼	2¼
4000	Augusta Con. (cop.) Bridestowe	28s. 6d	1½	
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	—	5½	4½ 5
4081	Balleswidden United	1	1¼	1 1¼
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	10¾	10	9
8000	Bicton Consols (lead), St. Ives	1	⅜	¾ 1
10000	Birch Tor and Vitifer, Lydford	2	1⅜	1⅜
6000	Bishopstone, Glamorganshire	1l. 19s	1	
780	Bodmin Con. (lead), Wadebridge	12	7	
144	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	1	
120	Bollowall and Nanpean (tin)	20	18	
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	3l. 8s. 6d	3¼	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20½	22	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	3	
5250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	2¾	¾	
4000	Braich Goch Slate Quarries	½	½	
4000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	⅜	¾	
2990	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardigansh.	3⅛	⅜	⅜
—	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	6⅛	8	10
300	Busparvo (tin, cop.), Gwinear	1	1	
2000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	3	
5000	Cae-Gynon, Cardiganshire	¾	1	
1024	Caerphilly & Carfnnon, S. Wales	3	4	
3000	Cally (cop., lead), Kirkcudbright	£1 2s	¾	
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	3	2¼	2⅛ ¼
4000	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	3	2¾	
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	2¼	8	
2000	Carbona (tin, copper), Crowan	6½	2⅛	2½
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	1¾	1¾	
1656	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	5l. 13s	5	4⅞
2048	Castle Dinas (tin), St Colomb	2⅝	1	
200	Cefn Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33	110	
9000	Charlestown United, Cornwall	1	3	
2000	Clara	⅛	1¼	1¼
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	4	10¾	6
2000	[illegible] (lead), Llanr[illegible]	10¼	10	
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	10	
1055	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer	£7 1s	10½	
600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr	8⅛	7	
256	Crane and Bejawsa, Camborne	25½	17½	
512	Creegbrawse (copper), Cornwall	13¾	35	
1000	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	20½	
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2	2	2⅛
0000	Cwm Daren (lead), Cardigansh.	11s. 6d	¾	⅜
6000	Cwmdyle Rock & Green Lake	3	3	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	4	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr, Lanegryn	¼	1	
3000	Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	1½	4	
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	4½	4	4
7200	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	12	4	
3307	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	¾	2	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	8l 8s 6d	7	
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	1⅛	—	
1600	Devon Great Tincroft (tin)	½	1	
6000	Devon Kapunda (cop. & sil.-lead)	3½	2¼	
4000	Dolfrwynog (cop.), Merioneth	¼	1	
5000	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	1	1⅛	
—	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	6	6	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	11½	12	
128	Eaglebrook, Nant-y-Gagic, Card.	—	150	150
4096	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	¾	¾	
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	18	32	37½
2500	East Birch Tor (tin), Devon	3	3	
1948	East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	6	5⅛	
1024	East Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1¼	2	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junc. (cop.)	1⅜	2½	
1024	East Halamanning (tin)	1	1¼	
6000	East Kitt Hill	1	2	
512	East Seton & W. Maude, Redruth	11½	3½	3¾
9000	East Tamar (sil.-lead), Beerferris	2½	1⅝	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	12	35	
2048	East Wheal Bedford, Tavistock	1¾	2	
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	2½	5	
512	East Wheal Leisure, Perran	18	10	
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, cop.)	5¾	12	11
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	2l 11s	5	5⅞ ¼
564	Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	13½	
536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	3	
1280	Esgair Lee, Llanfihangel-y-Croy	7	18	
32	Four Dargue (lead) Cumberland	12	45	
15000	Fron-isa and Craigiog (lead)	1	1½	
2000	Gallt-y-Maen, Merioneth	2	2⅛	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 2	1⅜	
2048	Geifron (copper) Wales	—	5	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	5¼	3	
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	⅜	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	94½	30	27½
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	24	
6750	Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1⅜	⅛	
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	3⅜	3½	3⅛
30000	Great Crinnis (copper)	1	1⅛	1⅜ ⅛
10000	Great Treveddoe, Warliggan	¾	⅜	
32	Great Welsh (lead) Carmarthen	25	300	420
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	27	30	32½
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	2½	1½	
200000	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston	1	1⅛	
1026	Gustavus Mines, Camborne	8l. 5s. 11d.	3	2¼ 3
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	87½	60	50
512	Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	9⅜	3	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	⅞	1	⅞
1500	Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock	7¼	7	
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (copper)	2¾	5	
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland	1	1⅜	1⅛ ⅜
1024	Kenneggy (copper), Breague	8s. 2d.	2	
1200	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	£1 3	10	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	4⅜	2½	
1698	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (cop.)	18	3	
1024	La Min (copper), Gwinear	3¼	3	
252	Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap	4	4	
1024	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	1¼	2½	2½
12000	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	2½	2	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	65½	22	22½
13000	Llynmalees (lead), Cardigansh.	1⅜	¾	
4000	Loveden United (lead), Cardigan	⅜	1¼	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	1l. 7s.	¾	
1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2¼	6	
246	Mengearne and Tregunstis (tin)	8	8	
4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4s.	¼	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	5	8	
6134	Mineral Court (tin), St. Austell	½	¼	¼ ⅜
7500	Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek	½	1¼	
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	½	1	
1024	Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	1½	
320	Nansegollan, (tin), Camborne	14½	12	
5000	Nanteos and Penrniw	1¼	2	
3000	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	3l. 4s.	7	
1024	North Abram (copper), Crowan	½	¼	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	8½	6⅓	8¼ ½
6000	North Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1	⅞	
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	1¼	
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	3½	3½ 4
2500	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	4	2	
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	1¼	5	
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	1	1	
1200	N.W. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	8½	11	
1024	North Wh. Robert, Walkampton	6¼	8	
1060	North Wheal Trelawny	1⅜	6½	7
3000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1½	2½	
2000	Ockment (cop., sil.-lead), Devon	1¾	1¾	
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	2¼	1¾	
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	4	4	
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	1⅛	2½	
10240	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	4¾	4	4¾ 5
1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	1	
5000	Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, co.)	£1 2	⅛	
1026	Pendarves Consols, Camborne	6¾	1¼	2½ 3
5000	Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3⅛	4	
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	4	25	
3072	Penzance Con. (tin), Sancreed	38s. 4d	2	
1000	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	5⅛	5	
2000	Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin)	£2 3	1½	1½
2400	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	10	6	
1024	Praed Con. (tin), Towednack	1½	⅞	
6400	Prideaux Wood, Luxillyan	1⅛	4	
3072	Prince Albert, Perranzabuloe	2¼	1¾	
480	Raleigh, (tin, copper), Crowan	7¾	7½	
7000	Reeth Consolidated, Towednack	4⅜	1½	
10000	Respryn (copper), Lostwithiel	2	2	
2500	Rhoswydol & Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	12	
10000	Rinsey United	1	1	1 1¼
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin)	£5 12	2	
256	Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	10	10	
5000	Round Hill, Salop	10s. 6d	2¼	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (cop.), Breage	£6 14	10	
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	1	5	5
1500	Skiddaw & Blencathera, Keswick	11s.	2¼	
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	11¾	10½	
256	South Charlotte, St. Agnes	3	8	6
5000	South Crenver (copper)	£3 6 6	5¼	5¼ ¾
4196	South Friendship Wheal Ann	2¾	2	
2000	South of Scotland	2¼	⅜	
3500	South Speed, Uny Lelant	3	—	
4096	South Wheal Yeoland	⅜	—	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	30	
128	St. Blazey Consols, St. Blazey	67½	—	
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	3	
512	St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	2½	1⅛	
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	1	
200	Swanpool, Budock	6½	15	
20000	Tassan (lead), Ireland	½	⅛	
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	38s	3⅛	
4800	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1⅜	2⅞	
1000	Tokenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives	3¾	4½	
12000	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	7⅝	8	
10000	Trannack Consols (tin, copper)	⅛	1	1
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	3½	7¼	
4096	Treburget United (lead) St. Teath	1½	2⅜	2⅛
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	5½	13	
145	Tregorden, Wadebridge	25	5	
4096	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	£1 6	⅜	
10000	Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1¼	2	2
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	1⅛	3	
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	1¼	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	3⅜	3¾	
2500	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	1	1⅜	
3200	Ty-Maen, Whitford	⅜	3	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), Carnar.	4¾	4	
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate)	1¼	1½	1⅛
5000	Ulpha United Mines, Cumberl.	½	2	
3000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	1	1¼	1¼ ⅜
20000	Vale of Towy (lead)	¼	1	
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	¼	
1024	West Abraham (cop.), Crowan	⅛	3	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	14⅜	20	
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1⅜	12	
2560	West Crinnis, St. Austell	2	2¼	2¼
256	West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	10¼	142½	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreed	4	15	
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£6 0 8	8	
2048	West Goginan, Cardiganshire	4½	1½	
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	1	
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe	1⅜	1	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	77	245	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14½	⅜	
120	West Trethellan, Gwennap	15	11	
5000	West Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	£4 3	3¾	2⅛
6000	West Wh. Buller (tin), St. Just	1	1	1 1⅛
1024	West Wheal Darlington	£12 18	10	
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	10½	7½	
4000	West Wheal Russell, Calstock	1⅛	2	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.)	32½	25	25
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	3	
6400	Wheal Anna (tin), St. Austell	1	1½	
1228	Wheal Arthur (cop.), Calstock	9	27	
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1⅛	2	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6½	5	
2539	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	9⅛	7⅛	
1024	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	3⅜	7	5⅛
1024	Wheal Carpenter, S. Sydenham	6	12	12
1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper, tin)	£7 9 0	4½	7½
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	11	25	
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	2	4	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	5	8	
4500	Wheal Elizabeth (tin), St. Ewe	½	⅜	
1092	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	3½	4	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	£5 7 6	7	
764	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	16½	5	3 4
6000	Wheal Grenville, Camborne	3½	⅛	
10000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	11s.	1⅛	
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1¼	⅜	⅜
256	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£3 8 6	7½	10½
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	2	5	
1000	Wheal Lemon (copper), Germoe	8½	8⅛	
6144	Wheal Maudlin, Llanlivery	1⅛	⅛	½ ⅜
942	Wheal May (silver-lead, cop.)	4¼	3	
512	Wheal Montague (tin)	5¾	12	
256	Wheal Music (copper), St. Agnes	1	1	
1024	Wheal Neptune, Perranuthnoe	£5 19 7	5	5
808	Wheal Oak (tin), near Helston	2¼	1	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	50	50	
256	Wheal Prudence (cop.), St. Agnes	4⅜	2	
4000	Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	1	1½	
2048	Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard	£2 5 6	3⅜	3¾
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2⅛	4⅛	
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor	2	1	
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	3⅜	10	
512	Wheal Sophia (sil.-lead), Lelant	11¼	11¼	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper, tin)	£7 13 9	10½	
1024	Wheal Squire (cop.), St. Erth	£6 12 2	2⅜	
1000	Wh. Susan, Breage & Crowan	£3 19 5	1	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan	1¼	4½	½
4000	Wheal Treasury (copper, tin)	1¼	1	1⅛
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	14¾	15	15
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	3⅛	7	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	1¼	2	
1068	Wheal Tryphena, Camborne	10½	3½	
6000	Wheal Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	2¾	1	⅜
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	[illegible]	13½	9
1024	Wheal Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	7l. 1s.	3⅜	3
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	1¼	½	
4096	Wheal Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	2	3	4⅛
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	4s	1⅛	
4096	Wood Mine	11s. 3d.	⅛	
4096	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4	5⅛	

MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Price.
2049	Anna Maria, Caradon	23s 6d	2
1024	Appledore, St. Ives	5½	1
10000	Arundell Copper	1	2
12000	Ballygoneen, Wicklow	1	2
0000	Ballyhickey, Clare	3	3
5000	Bargally (sil.-lead)	£1 2	⅜
3000	Beacon (tin), Roche	⅜	½
251	Berriow, Liskeard	3¼	1
1024	Birch Aller, Bridford	10	9¼
1800	Blaen Caylen (lead)	⅞	1
64	Black Burn, Alston	16	17
5000	Bodcoll, S. Wales	16s. 6d	1
1000	Boiling Well (cop.)	3	3
6000	Bolenowe	¾	½
20000	Boscarne, Bodmin	3	—
1180	Bridford Consols	2¼	2⅞
20000	Britannia, Devon	£1 2	¾
15000	Broomfield (cop.)	1	—
812	Butterdon (lead)	5½	4¾
1536	Caradon Vale, St. Ive	£4 4	1
30000	Carbery West, Ireland	½	⅜
6000	Caradon Wood (lead)	£1 3	1¼
10000	Castle Slate Quarry	1	£1 1 3
1024	Cathedral	£2 11 6	2⅛
6000	Cawson Hill (cop.)	1	1½
6000	Caylan, North Wales	2	3
4422	Cefn Gwyn, Cardigan	£1 8	1⅛
1248	Christow (sil.-lead)	4½	7
1024	Churchstoke, Salop	15s. 6d	¾
20000	Classadaugh, Ireland	1	1⅛
12800	Clew Bay, Mayo	1	4
3000	Clive, Glamorgan	2¼	3
30000	Clive United	1	3
8000	Clowance Wood	8s.	⅛
1000	Cockley Beck (cop.)	⅜	2
5000	Combmartin Consols	6s.	⅛
5000	Coniston United	½	2
15000	Connemara, Galway	1	1¼
256	Copper Hill	—	125
100	Coychurch	2½	3
6400	Crow Hill, St. Steph.	1	3
5000	Devon Buller Gt. Cons.	—	
5000	Devon Consols North	2⅞	1
2048	Devon Consols West	1⅞	1¼
5000	Devon United	1	1¾
10000	Devon Tin Mines	1	1
1500	Ditto (10s.)	⅛	⅛
8000	Dinas Great Copper	⅜	1⅛
30000	Drewsteignton	½	¾
10000	Dunsley Wh. Phœnix	1	4
12000	Dyssurnant (slate)	1	2¾
60000	East Annagh	⅛	⅜
5000	East Black Craig	⅜	1⅛
6000	East Bosorn	⅛	½
1024	E. Buller, nr. Redruth	4	7
128	E. Carn Brea, Redruth	4	2⅛
6144	East Caradon (cop.)	1¼	2⅜
1100	East Frongoch (lead)	1½	10
6000	East Herland		¼
10000	East Polgooth (tin)	1	1
50000	East Onslow	⅜	⅜
128	East Tremayne	5½	12½
1024	East Uny Consols	1¼	3
1024	East Wheal Fortune	2	2
2048	East Wheal Josiah	1⅛	¾
1000	East Wheal Reeth	3⅜	1½
10000	East Wheal Vor (tin)	£1 1	1⅛
1000	East White Grit	18s. 6d	4
4096	Exmoor Eliza (cop.)	£1 13 0	1⅜
5000	Fat-work & Wh. Virt.	£1 2	1
24000	Fox Tor, Altarnun	1	1¼
1024	Freidd Llwyd Mines	1¼	3
—	Fursdon Manor	1	1
4000	Gawton United	1⅜	1⅛
600	Gellirheivin, Cardigan	1	3
24000	Glenaulin & Carivilleen	½	⅜
10000	Golden Mile (lead)	4s. 6d	1
30000	Great Drym (cop.)	1	1
10000	Great Duchy	2	—
30000	Great Hewas United	1	1⅜
512	Great Rough Tor	37	12
1024	Great Sheba Consols	12¼	17
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols	1	4
5000	Great Wheal Agar	1	1
1024	Great Wh. Fortune	£7 19 4	1¼
6000	Great Wheal Tonkin	1	1
1000	Gurlyn, St. Erth	1	1¼
6000	Halkin Castle	⅛	⅜
4096	Harriett Sophia (tin)	—	—
10000	Havon & Henflwch	⅜	1¼
5000	Herod's Coomb	1	1
10000	Hibernian, Ireland	12¼	¼ ⅛
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	1	1
5000	Hope Valley (lead)	1	1
1024	Ivy Tor Consols	1⅛	2
20000	King Arthur Consols	½	¾
20000	Knockatrellane, Irel.	1	¾
4096	Lamerton United	½	1
1024	Lantallack	⅞	1
20000	Menardue Consols	1	1
8192	Messer	—	1⅛
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	1s	1
20000	Mizen Head, Cork	⅛	⅜
160	Morvah Consols	4	1½
6400	Mostyn (lead), Flint	3s	8s 6d
1024	Mount Alexander	¼	⅜ ⅛
5000	New Copper Bottom	1¼	1
4096	New East Crowndale	1⅜	⅛
10000	Polgooth & Woodclose	1½	1⅜
4000	Norbury, Salop	1s. 6d.	⅜
5000	N. Brit. Burra Burra	2½	2⅛
12000	North Caradon	1	1¼
20000	North Cornwall	1	1
256	North Crenver (cop.)	15	14
256	North Fowey (cop.)	4¾	5
6400	North Hingston Cons.	6d.	¼
150000	North of Ireland	1	1
10000	N. Towy & Cystanog	⅛	⅜
5000	Pencorse Consols	½	⅜
5000	Pendeen Consols	½	⅜
406	Penhauger (lead)	2	2
5000	Penllyne Court	⅛	1¼
4000	Penpompren, Wales	⅜	—
6000	Perran (silver-lead)	⅛	½
50000	Perran Consols	2	
4000	Perran Wheal Jane	⅜	¾
4096	Phœnix Consols	¾	1¼
1536	Phœnix Gt. Consols	1	1⅜
50000	Poltimore, Devon	1	1¾
2220	Polzeath Consols	1	1
2048	Ponterwyd, Cardigan	1¾	3
12000	Prignant Consols	1	1¼
10000	Quintrell Downs	⅛	½
8000	Red Dragon, Wales	1	1½
10000	Rheidol United Mine	1	1¼
2500	Ringabella, nr. Cork	4	3
4000	Ritton Castle (lead)	9s.	½
100000	Royal Hibernian	1	1⅛
3500	Silver Brook, Devon	1	1
4094	Sourton Consols	23s.	1
5000	South Alfred Consols	1	1⅛
20000	South Cork (cop.)	1	1
21000	South Devon Consols	1	¾
1200	So.-East White Grit	3s.	—
3000	South Exmouth	—	2
953	South Plain Wood	£6 7	1½
	South Tavy Consols	⅛	⅜
10000	South Towey	⅛	⅜
2048	South Wales Consols	1⅜	1⅜
3072	South-West Phœnix	1	2
1024	South Wheal Alfred	⅛	1
—	South Wheal Lovel	⅛	2
4000	South Wheal Russell	⅜	1⅜
6144	St. Austell Consols	1	2⅜
10000	Tamar Maria	½	⅜
5000	Temple Consols	3	2⅜
6006	Thomas's United	2	2⅜
50000	Treburget Consols	⅛	¾
3000	Tregonebris & Fat-work	1	1
518	Tremar, Liskeard	5⅛	6
4000	Tremollett Down	6s	⅜
6000	Trenault (lime quar.)	1	1¼
4000	Tresellyan (tin, cop.)	⅛	⅜
4000	Tresellyn Consols	⅛	⅜
1024	Trethevy, St. Cleer	8⅛	4
4096	Trevallick, Liskeard	6d	¼
4096	Treweatha	2⅛	2⅛
5120	Treworlis & Trenethick	⅛	1
512	Tywardreath (cop.)	23	35
5000	Tyllwyd (lead)	1	1¼
3000	United Gefail-y-Miners	⅛	⅜
1000	West Allt-y-Crib	⅛	—
12000	West Buller, Crowan	8s.	⅛
1024	West Phœnix	10⅛	16
256	West Sharp Tor	38	120
1056	West Stray Park	2	4
6240	West United Hills	18s	1
4096	West Wheal Edward	¾	1
1024	West Wh. Fanny	2	3¾
1024	West Wheal Fortune	¼	1
6000	West Wh. Friendsh.	13s. 6d	¾
10000	West Wheal Jane	¼	⅜
2048	West Wheal Robins	½	⅜
2048	West Wheal Rose	2	2
2500	West Wh. Trannack	1	—
3072	Weston, Shropshire	10s.	2
120	Wheal Ballarat	1	—
5000	Wheal Bawden	9s	⅛
5000	Wheal Bazely	1	1⅛
1742	Wheal Benny (cop.)	⅜	⅜
1024	Wheal Catherine	4⅛	2¾
6400	Wheal Cocke (cop.)	½	1
3000	Wheal Dora	3⅜	1
5000	Wheal Eckley	1	1¼
4096	Wheal Edward	1¼	1¾
5000	Wheal Fanny (lead)	1⅛	1¾
2048	Wh. Fenwick (cop.)	½	1
916	Wheal Fortescue	5⅛	¾
5000	Wh. Fortune, S. Tawton	1	2
512	Wheal Freedom	½	5
1536	Wheal Gill, Liskeard	9¼	7
2048	Wheal Hamlyn	1¾	¼
3000	Wheal Helen (tin)	½	2
1024	Wheal Hill, Cornw.	¼	1
5000	Wheal Jane	¾	1
1200	Wheal Ludcott	¾	2
5000	Wheal Messenger	⅛	⅜
2048	Wheal Permewan	1	1
8960	Wheal Peru, Cornw.	5s. 6d	⅜
6000	Wheal Pollard	6s. 8d.	1
4096	Wheal Sarah (cop.)	4s.	⅜
10000	Wheal Samson	1	4
128	Wheal St. Andrew	7	10
4000	Wheal Surprise	1	⅜
1024	Wheal Trelusback	6⅛	6
4000	Wheal Victoria	25s. 6d	1
6400	Wheal Whitleigh	1½	1⅛
4096	Wheal Wrey, St. Ive	11s.	2
6400	Whitford (lead)	—	6s
5000	Willow Bank (lead)	¼	—
15000	Wrysgan (slate)	1	1¼
100	Wyndham Consols	19	25

*** Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of those concerned. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26, FLEET STREET, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—August 6, 1853.